The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,259.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

DONOVAN—March 4th, at the European General Hospital, Daniel Donovan, 1st class boy H. M.'s S. *Octavia*, aged 17 years.

CALVERT—March 4th, at the European General Hospital, Joseph Calvert, Mechanical Engineer, aged 31 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

INKSON—February 23rd, at Dum Dum, the wife of J. Inkson, Esq., M. D., 80th Regiment, of a daughter.

HOFF—February 22nd, at the "Parsonage," Simla, Mrs. Wm. H. Hoff, of a son.

BROOKE—February 25th, at Calcutta, the wife of Major Brooke, Assistant Adjutant General, of a daughter.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

MURRAY—February 22nd, at Coonoor, the wife of Charles Murray, Esq., of a daughter.

MASKELL—February 23rd, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. A. Maskell, Madras Railway, of a daughter.

ROBERT—February 22nd, at Cannanore, the wife of Lieutenant Roberts, 13th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

LEGGATT—February 26th, at Madras, the wife of Brooke Leggatt, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MORTON—February 24th, at St. Thomas' Mount, of Dysentery, Charles, youngest son of Major R. Morton, Royal Artillery, aged 8 months.

MAITLAND—February 22nd, at Combaconum, C. W. Maitland, Esq., Sub-Engineer D. P. W., deeply and sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

ROSS—February 2?th, at Trevandrum, Hamilton O'Haloran, the beloved child of Doctor and Mrs. H. M. Ross, aged 7 months and 10 days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd	Leave Bussorah	17th
„ Muscat	7th	„ Bushire	19th
„ Bunder Abbas	9th	„ Bunder Abbas	23rd
„ Bushire	12th	„ Muscat	25th
Arrive Bussorah	14th	Arrive Bombay	29th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P., Dr. McCALLUM, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd March, calling at Linga.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about.................. 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.................. 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., R. TAUNTON, Commander, will be despatched to Kurrachee as an extra Steamer on 8th March.

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 650 tons, 150 H. P., C. TICKELL, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15		Leave Calcutta	1 & 15	
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	[illegible]	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	[illegible]	[illegible]
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Masulipatam	[illegible]	[illegible]
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Madras	10	24
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Colombo		21	„ Galle	14	
„ Galle	7		„ Colombo		28
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Madras	15	30	„ Cochin	16	1*
„ Masulipatam	16	1	„ Calicut	16	1†
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The steam ship "BURMAH," 1,?40 tons, 250 H. P., A. IRVINE, Commander, will be despatched as above, on the 15th March, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay ..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry „	Sunday.	Beypore „	Sunday.
Vingorla „	Sunday.	Calicut „	Sunday.
Goa „	Monday.	Tellicherry „	Monday.
Carwar „	Monday.	Cannanore „	Monday.
Compta „	Monday.	Mangalore „	Tuesday.
Mangalore „	Tuesday.	Compta „	Wednesday.
Cannanore „	Wednesday.	Carwar „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry „	Wednesday.	Goa „	Wednesday.
Calicut „	Wednesday.	Vingorla „	Thursday.
Beypore „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry „	Thursday.
Cochin ..Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay ..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "LORD CLYDE," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 10th March at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to and from Mandavee THREE TIMES A MONTH, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following dates:—

Down Steamers.		*Up Steamers.*	
Bombay - -Dep.	1st, 10th & 20th.	Mandavee -Dep.	6th, 16th & 26th.
Varavul - - „	3rd, 13th & 23rd.	Dwarka - - „	6th, 16th & 26th.
Mangarole - „	3rd, 13th & 23rd.	Pore Bunder „	7th, 17th & 27th.
Pore Bunder „	4th, 14th & 24th.	Mangarole - „	7th, 17th & 27th.
Dwarka - - „	4th, 14th & 24th.	Varavul - „	8th, 18th, & 28th.
Mandavee -Arr.	5th, 15th & 25th.	Bombay -Arr.	9th, 19th, & 29th.

The Steamer "MAHARAJ" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on the 10th instant, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			*Up Steamers.*		
Bombay - -Dep.	Wednesday	P.M.	Goa - - -Dep.	Monday	A.M.
Hurnee - - „	Thursday	A.M.	Vingorla - - „	Monday	P.M.
Unjuwell - - „	Thursday	A.M.	Malwan - - „	Monday	P.M.
Jyghur - - „	Thursday	P.M.	Jytapore - - „	Tuesday	A.M.
Rutnagherry „	Friday	A.M.	Rutnagherry „	Tuesday	P.M.
Jytapore - - „	Friday	A.M.	Jyghur - - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Malwan - - „	Friday	P.M.	Unjunwell - - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Vingorla - - „	Saturday	A.M.	Hurnee - - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Goa - - -Arr.	Saturday	A.M.	Bombay - -Arr.	Wednesday	P.M.

The Steamer "OORUN," will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 7th March, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND POREBUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. R. CARNAC," Captain S. LOVETT, will leave for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 8 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR LONDON.

THE first class Ship "LEPANTO," Captain WALKER, will meet with quick despatch, the greatest part of her Cargo being engaged. For particulars apply to

STOEHR, PRIEGER & Co.,
Agents Ship *Lepanto*.

Bombay, 25th Feb. 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent Ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. HARLEY, R.N.R., Commander, to sail about the 25th March, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

FOR HAVRE.

THE fine Ship "MATILDA ATHELING," Captain POWER, has the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged, will proceed with all despatch to the above Port. For particulars of Freight, &c. Apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th February 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE well known and favourite Iron Clipper Ship "ELLEN BATES," 1015 Tons Register, Captain J. LOGAN—having made the best passage out of the season,—will sail for the above Port about 15th March.

To be followed by the fine new Iron Ship "ANN MILLICENT," 943 Tons, Captain H. NASH. For Freight &c. apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23th Feb. 1866.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE A 1 S. S. "TYNEMOUTH 1410 Tons, lately arrived, from China. Apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co., or to Captain FOSTER, R. N., on board.

Forbes Street, 2nd March 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class..................£60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class..................£35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

TO SUEZ.

First Class.................. £45 }
Second Class.................. £25 } „

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1500 Tons, Captain MORISON, will be despatched about 20th March.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class..................£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class..................„ 37 5 0 } Transit in Egypt.
Third Class..................„ 23 5 0 }

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of

STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co. Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per ship *Becherdass Ambaidass*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain MOSSOP will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

ROPER, PRICE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Celestial Empire*, from London, are requested to send Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all Packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain PURDON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Sarah*, from Maulmain, are requested to send Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all Packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain MINTO will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

DE MELLO & Co., Land Agents, Merchants, and General Brokers, No. 30, Meadow Street, opposite the Bombay Bank.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—J. BURN, Civil, Military, and Naval Outfitter, will remove on the 1st of March to the new and extensive premises, 30, Meadow Street, lately occupied by the Bhattia Financial, opposite the Bank of Bombay.

21st February 1866.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has THIS DAY established himself as a FREIGHT BROKER. Office, No. 7, Military Square.

J. ATHEY.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil.

J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The undersigned begs to notify that on and after MONDAY, the 5th instant, the Company will deliver COTTON from Boree Bunder Station to the several Cotton Merchants at their Godowns from 6 in the Morning till 6 in the Evening, and it is requested that all Cotton Carts be unloaded without any delay.

E. W. KEILY, Jr.,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st March 1866.

THE undersigned have on sale at their Godown a large quantity of BLASTERING GUN POWDER of the best quality, and PATENT FUZE, on the following Price:—

BLASTERING GUN POWDER at 14 Rs. per cwt.
PATENT FUZE .... at 60 Rs. per Barrel.

HEPTOOLLA ALLYBHOY & Co.,
Ship Chandlers, No. 7, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Brick and Tile Company (Limited) will be held at the Company's Office, Rampart Row, at two o'clock on MONDAY the 5th March 1866—

To consider whether it is desirable to carry on the Company, or to wind up; and if the latter is decided on,

To pass a Resolution that the Company be wound up voluntarily; and

To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th Feb. 1866.

ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 2, Forbes Street, on MONDAY the 12th proximo, at the hour of 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To receive and consider the Report of the Directors.

2nd.—To consider a proposal to wind up the Corporation voluntarily: and in the event of a resolution to this effect being passed,

3rd.—To nominate Liquidators and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 24th February 1866.

INDO-EGYPTIAN AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—FINAL NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all Shareholders who have not paid the Contributory Call of Rs. 20 per Share with interest, on or before the 10th March next, will absolutely forfeit their right to obtain Shares in the National Bank of India in exchange for those in this Bank.

The Share Certificates of the National Bank of India are now being prepared and will shortly be ready for issue.

D. HOGARTH, Liquidator.

21st February 1866.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

सिंद परेस कंपनी लिमीटेड.

સીંદ પરેશ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on FRIDAY the 9th proximo, at 3 P. M., to consider the advisability of winding up the Company voluntarily, as proposed at the General Meeting held this day at 3 P. M.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Office, Bombay, 26th Feb. 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture. It is intended that the first number shall appear on the first Saturday in March.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

Bombay, 10th February 1866.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150	Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300	Cases Naptha,
100,000	feet Lumber,

FOR SALE to arrive by

BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

NOTICE—CHUNAM!! Companies, Contractors, or other Parties in Bombay can be supplied with CHUNAM of the best description, from the "Verawul Harbour Works," at moderate prices. Applications to be addressed to EDWARD BALIOL SCOTT, Esq., Consulting Engineer, Verawul Kattywar.

Samples of the CHUNAM may be procured at Messrs. SOONDERJEE, NANJEE & Co., Bazaar Gate, Bombay.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

		Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	each.	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts	„	10	0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	„	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts	„	12	8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts	„	10	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars	per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians	each.	4	12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians	„	4	12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians	„	4	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers	„	6	0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks	per doz.	20	0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks	„	11	0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.			
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings	each.	3	8
Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves	per pair.	2	12
White Kid Gloves	„	1	12
Dog Skin Gloves	„	2	12
Buck and Doe Gloves	„	3	12
The Universal Scarf	each.	4	12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring	„	4	8
The Windsor Scarf	„	2	12
The Derby Scarf	„	4	8
The Diamond Scarf	„	4	4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28, and 30 each.

Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.

Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.

Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.

LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.

ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.

CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.

BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo.

W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

SELLING OFF AT CHEAP PRICE.—TO SHIPMASTERS and OTHERS.—FOR SALE, a quantity of very superior Kingsford's OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, for making nice Pudding, &c. Apply to

PESTONJEE AND JAMSETJEE DOOBASH
Dean Lane, No. 2.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at its Office, No. 1, Oak Lane, on MONDAY the 19th March 1866, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions, passed at the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 14th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Messrs. Rughunath Ramchundra, Temooljee Pestonjee, and Rughunath Damodhur be appointed Liquidators, and that a remuneration of 1 per cent. on the amount of recovery be divided amongst them.

RUGHUNATH RAMCHUNDRA & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 19th February 1866.

NOTICE.—MR. G. L. F. CONNELL, GENERAL CONTRACTOR AND SUPPLIER, has removed from the APOLLO RECLAMATION WORKS, to No. 1, ARMENIAN LANE, where all future Communications should be addressed.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 15, Meadow Street, on TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders on the 5th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Mr. Kashaorao Bhaskerjee and Mr. M. Roonan be appointed Liquidators. The former at a remuneration of two per cent. on the amount distributed, and the latter without any further remuneration beyond his salary as Manager.

By order,
M. ROONAN, Manager.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

CHARLES MONNET & Co., COMMISSION, MESS, AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS.

1, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

C. M. & Co., having commenced business as above, request the favour of the patronage of the inhabitants of Bombay and the Presidency. Their business will be conducted under the management of Mr. GUSTAVE MONNET, whose experience in India, and trade connexions in Europe, offer a sure success for all commissions entrusted to the Firm. The public are invited to inspect the stock of useful and ornamental articles now on view at their establishment. The following list give a portion of the stock now available: Leather Trunks, Travelling and Courier Bags, Carpet and Water Proof Bags, Railway and Carriage Wrappers (Waterproof and otherwise), Witney Blankets, Morocco Skins, Patent Velvet Rugs, Patent enamelled iron Cooking and Washing Utensils, Japanned Cash and Deed Boxes, Toilet Combs, Brushes, &c.; Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes; Clothes, Horse, Carpet, Plate, Paint, &c., Brushes, Inkstands, Pens, Penholders, Lead and Slate everpointed Pencils, Portable Writing Cases, Letter-weighing Machines, Patent Keyless Padlocks, Adult and Young Gentlemen's Tool Chests, Meerschaum and Briarwood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Cheroot Cases, Pipe Stems, Cheroot-holders, Match and Fusee Boxes, Tobaccos, Riding and Driving Whips, Walking Sticks in great variety; Walking Stick Campstools, Single and Double Harness, Bridles and Girths, Electro-plated Ware, Gentlemen's Doe Skin Driving Gloves, Gentlemen's Braces, Portable Dressing Cases, Hand Mirrors of sizes, Corsets and Crinolines, Hair Nets (plain and fancy), Tortoiseshell Bracelets, Jet Chains; Guns, Rifles and Revolvers, from best London Makers, Powder and Shot, Flasks and Belts, Powder Cannisters, Powder Measures from 2½ to 5 drms, Patent Cartridge Fillers, Patent Rifle-shot and Game Markers, Patent Cap Holders, Dog Calls and Collars, Drinking Flasks with Cups, Hunting Knives; a first class Electro-plated Telescope in Mahogany case, complete, with Stand, &c. (very handsome) by Bland, London; a powerful Microscope in case complete with objects, Microscopic Portraits &c.; the Game of Croquet; Parlour Battledoor and Shuttlecock; a large assortment of Toys; Fancy and Carriage Clocks; a small collection of first Class English Gold and Silver Watches, highly recommended.

Out-Station orders promptly and carefully attended on receipt of remittance.

Bombay, 8th February 1866.

EX "MONMOUTHSHIRE," A 5 ton STEAM TRAVELLING CRANE, by J. TAYLOR and Co., Liverpool.

Two (2) 3 ton Travelling Cranes by Cowans, Sheldon and Co, Carlisle; also Crab Winches, Chains, Blocks, and other Contractors' Plant.

Lately received—Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers, with all the latest improvements.

Daily expected, per "Norval," Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason and Co.

Suction Hose, Delivery Hose, &c.

A lot of very superior English Leather Belting, from 2 to 6 inches wide, daily expected.

Portland Cement.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.

Gas Chandeliers and Fittings.

Orders registered for galvanised corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, 30th January 1866.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of DR. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price net Cash—Rs. 8.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

24th February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.

Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.

Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY—ALTERATION OF TRAINS.—The public is respectfully informed that on and after the 1st March the following ALTERATIONS of TRAINS will take place:—

PRESENT TIME. *Down*	PRESENT TIME. *Up.*		FUTURE TIME. *Down*	FUTURE TIME. *Up.*
P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
1-0	5-0	Bombay	1.0	6-0
2-57	3-0	Bassein Rd.	3-5	4-5
7-28	10-50	Damaun Rd.	8-0	11-10
8-45	9-46	Bulsar.	9-20	9-50
11-45	6-30	Surat.	12-10	6-20
FOLLOWING DAY.			FOLLOWING DAY.	
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
5-45	9-30	Surat.	6-15	11-0
8-28	6-59	Broach.	9-15	8-25
11-23	4-30	Baroda.	12-58	4-45
12-33	2-55	Annund.	2-43	3-0
2-40	12-30	Ahmedabad.	5-15	12-0

For alteration of Trains at Intermediate Stations and further information see the Company's Time Table, which are exhibited at each Station.

J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1866.

WESTERN INDIA FINANCE AND EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that after the 1st day of March instant, INTEREST will be charged at the rate of 18 per cent per annum, until further Notice, on all payments on account of the SECOND CALL of Rupees TWENTY-FIVE per SHARE on the Shares of the Association made payable on or before the 28th February 1866.

A. W. ORD, Managing Director.

Bombay, 1st March 1866.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) beg to ask their Constituents to address their Correspondence in future to the Medical Hall, Byculla, as they find it more expedient to concentrate their work at the Company's General Depôt there.

The Book-keeping will also be carried on at the same place, and they would consider it a favour if all their Bombay Customers would direct their servants to Byculla when in reference to Accounts.

A registry for accounts wanted &c., will be kept in the Fort Shop for those who find it more convenient.

15th February 1866

SYKES & Co.'s PORTRAIT ROOMS, Belasis Road, between the Byculla Club and Bombay Hotel. Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals of every description; Bohemian Glassware, a great variety; 5,000 Rolls of the best French and English Wall Papers with superb borders to match; choice Vegetable Seeds in boxes containing 38 different kinds, at Tamarind Lane.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—UNDER LIQUIDATION.

धि प्रिन्स अफ वेल्स शिपिंग कंपनी (लिमिटेड)

ધી પરીનસ આફ વેલ્સ શીપીંગ કમપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND DISTRIBUTION of the assets of the above Company, at the rate of Rupees 170 per share, will be paid to the Shareholders, on and after TUESDAY, the 6th March, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M, at the Office of the undersigned, No. 4, Church Street.

Shareholders are requested to produce certificates of shares standing in their own names, at the time of receiving payment.

By order,
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Liquidators.

Bombay, 23rd February 1866.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમબે બોનડેડ વેરહાઊસ કમપની (લીમીટેડ).

बाम्बे बांडेड वेरहाउस कपनी (लिमीटेड).

EIGHTH INSTALMENT OF Rs. 200 PER SHARE.

NOTICE.—The Shareholders of the above Company, are hereby requested to pay at the Office of the Company, 27, Meadow Street, the EIGHTH INSTALMENT of Rs. 200 (making Rs. 1,800 paid up) on or before THURSDAY, the 15th March 1866.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th February 1866.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS, Veterinary, Forge, Livery, and Commission Stables, Baboola Tank Road.

Horses purchased and sold, and a Commission of 17 Rupees charged to the purchaser and seller.

		Rs.		
Certificates as to soundness or otherwise	Rs.	5	0	0
Shoeing, Fitz Wagram's principle		2	8	0
Ditto Ordinary ditto		2	0	0
Removing Shoes		1	8	0
Preventing Cutting		2	8	0

Up Country Commissions carefully and punctually attended to.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.

Bombay, 3rd November 1865.

TREACHER & Co.'s BRANDY (Heart-shaped label) in cases of a dozen each, at Rs. 30.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, RUSKS and SCOTCH BUNS in TINS, received by each Overland Steamer.

BEER, PORTER, AND STOUT, in Quarts and Pints, as follows:—

Allsopp's Beer bottled by Friend.
Do. Stout do. by do.
Tennent's Beer capsuled.
Do. Stout.
Bass' Beer by Cameron and Saunders.
Barclay's Stout by Do.
Guinness's Stout.

Also a large assortment of Mess and General Oilman's Stores.

BREAKFAST BACON, HAM & CHEESE.—Received by each Overland Steamer:—

Double Glos'ter.
Somerset.
Wiltshire.
Berkley.
Chedder.
Albert.
Stilton.
} At Rs. 1½ per lb. in cut.

Wiltshire Streaky Bacon.

Westphalia and York Hams, in Canvas.

Cumberland, Wiltshire, and York Hams.

Tongues, Bath Chops, Poultry and Game, Fish and Soups, with such other provisions as will not bear a Cape-voyage, the undersigned having made suitable arrangements with the P. and O. Company's London Manager to meet this, and by way of novelty.

Mutton Hams in Canvas.
Cured Side Mutton in cut.
And Bayonne Hams.

CHEESE STANDS of various patterns.

CLARET-JUGS, assorted sizes and patterns.

TIN BONNET BOXES and BULLOCK TRUNKS of sizes.

A LARGE SELECTION of Parrot and Canary Bird Cages now being landed.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon .... Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut .... Rs. 1-8 ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—VICTORIA BUNDER.—This Company is prepared to LAND and WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. Produce or private effects being transmitted from the interior can be consigned by Railway, Steamer, or Coasting Craft direct to the Company's charge.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

20th January 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months .... 8 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ .... 7 ditto.
„ 12 „ .... 7 ditto.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ¼ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Offices, 24, Rampart Row, on MONDAY the 12th proximo, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, which were duly passed at the Ordinary General Meeting on the 8th instant, viz:—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. That the following Gentlemen be appointed Liquidators, viz.:—
   - Rowland Hamilton, Esq.
   - F. A. Spencer, Esq.
   - Raggoonath Narrayen, Esq.
3. That the remuneration of the Liquidators be 2 per cent on the amount of the receipts, to be divided amongst them.

JOHN C. TEASDALE,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, 26th February 1866.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY
24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—FINAL NOTICE.—The undersigned being desirous of closing their business as early as possible after December next, hereby give notice that they will not undertake to continue the supply of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals after the expiry of the present year 1865.

This timely intimation is given to enable all parties now receiving Newspapers &c., from our house to make arrangements with some other firm for their supply during the ensuing year.

To those of our constituents who have paid us with regularity, we return our sincere thanks; we break our connection with them with regret, all who have up to this date ignored our claims on them, are again requested to pay up, from these we part without sorrow.

No new Subscribers for Papers &c., for the remainder of the present year will be received after this date.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1865.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.

RECEIVED by last Overland Mail a selection of CHOCOLATE SWEETMEATS of various flavours.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

Bombay, 20th December 1865.

NOTICE—Parties indebted to the CAMBRIDGE HOTEL, up to the 31st December 1865, are requested to pay to the undersigned, at his Office, No. 47, Borah Bazaar, Fort, the amount of their Debts in regard to the Hotel, by the end of the current month, failing which legal proceedings will be taken for the recovery of unpaid Claims.

EDULJEE HORMUSJEE CASSINATH,
Late Proprietor of the Cambridge Hotel.

Bombay, 15th February 1866.

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.

BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.

Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.

In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS for making up the CLOTHING OF THE ARMY in this Presidency will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Army Clothing in the Town Barracks, up to 1 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY the 8th March 1866. All particulars may be learned at the above Office daily, between the hours of 12 and 4 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

G. A. LECKIE, Lieut. Colonel,
Superintendent of Army Clothing.

Army Clothing Office, Bombay, 12th Feb. 1866.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XIX. of 1857, and Act VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India, and IN THE MATTER OF THE WINDING UP OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).

ALL PERSONS who are SHAREHOLDERS or who claim to be Shareholders (and as such claim to be entitled to participate in the distribution of the assets) in the INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED), are hereby required on or before the fifteenth day of March next, to bring or send their Letters of Allotment and Receipts for payment of the FIRST CALL to me in my Office, in the Elphinstone Circle, for examination and registration. Unregistered holders of Scrip are required to produce also duly executed deeds of transfer, blank forms for which may be obtained at my Office.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Official Liquidator.

Dated Bombay, the 16th February 1866.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED), *in Liquidation.*—NOTICE is hereby given, that no person or body corporate will be recognised as having any interests in any share of the International Financial Corporation (Limited) save the original holders of shares allotted to them, who have complied with all the terms and conditions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the said Corporation, and persons and bodies corporate who have acquired shares by deed of transfer and who cause their names and the number of their shares to be registered by the Official Liquidator on or before the *fifteenth* day of *March next.*

A. C. GUMPERT,
Official Liquidator.

Dated Bombay, the 16th February 1866.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED), *in Liquidation.*—NOTICE.

Distribution of Assets.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a first distribution of assets of this Company amongst the *registered Shareholders* thereof at the rate of Rupees twenty-two and annas eight (Rs. 22-8 as.) per share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the undersigned) will be made on and after the 19th March next, by Dividend Warrants or Cheques payable at the Bank of Bombay, for which application is to be made at my Office in the Elphinstone Circle between the hours of 12 and 3. Shareholders are required to produce their Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Official Liquidator.

Dated Bombay, the 16th February 1866.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay	TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee	BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree	BUDGETT and HUGHES.

WANTED.

WANTED, a BUNGALOW at Matheran, for 3 months (March, April and May). Apply to "I. W. H.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, for two months, a furnished HOUSE on Malabar Hill or the Breach, commanding a good view of the sea, from about the beginning of April to the beginning of June next. Reply with particulars and Rent to MR. BELLASIS, at the Custom House.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, a snug little COTTAGE in Mount Road, Mazagon, at present occupied by Mr. M. Roonan. For particulars apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

TO LET, for the season, FURNISHED BUNGALOWS on Matheran, Khandalla, and Mahableshwur Hills. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, (with immediate possession), a comfortable, airy BUNGALOW in Falkland Road, suitable for a large Family. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET AT POONA, from the 1st of May 1866, an Upper Storied BUNGALOW, in the New Neutral Lines, containing Dining, Drawing Rooms and Godown, two large Bed Rooms, Dressing and Bath Rooms, with accommodation for Servants, Horses and Carriages. Apply to Messrs. MORGAN and BALKHRISHNA, Auctioneers and Commission Agents, Poona.

Poona, 21st February 1866.

TO LET, from 15th March to 31st May, a well furnished commodious BUNGALOW on the Hill at Bandora. Rent moderate. Apply to "I. G. B." care of *Times of India.*

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel BALLARD's Bungalow. Rent Rs. 400 a Month. Apply to "M. A," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET (with immediate possession), the Second Floor of a HOUSE in No. 3, Meadow Street, fit for Offices or Dwelling-place. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

OFFICES OR GODOWNS, TO BE LET in the Fort. Apply to JAMSETJEE EDULJEE, No. 30, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, OFFICES in the Fort, No. 24, Church Gate Street.

TO LET, two spacious GODOWNS in the Apollo Street. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. FORBES & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., 7, Church Lane, Fort.

TO LET (with immediate entry), the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. THOMAS RANDALL & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

TO LET, FIRST STOREY OF HOUSE No., 7, Church Gate Street, "Lall Baugh," Parell, from 15th January 1866.

One Godown in Mody Street.

"Maldonga House" and "Ewart's Lodge" at Matheran.

Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.

No. 9, Church Gate Street, 2nd January 1866.

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. BINKS. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO BE LET, at Breach Candy, a splendid upper roomed BUNGALOW, occupid by ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., with immediate possession. Apply to MR. M. B. VICCAJEE, Custom House.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY,
FOR 1866.
Price—Rs. 1-8 Annas.

IT is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants, and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

BOMBAY has sent us three small Directories from the Presses of the *Times of India, Bombay Gazette* and *Bombay Daily Post*, abridgments of its larger works in the same line. They are all most creditably compiled and printed. The *Bombay Gazette Press* has, however, it seems to us, produced the most useful work of the three.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 1.*

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the abridged edition of the Directory issued from the *Bombay Gazette Office*; and can cordially recommend it to public support.—*Madras Athenæum, Dec. 27.*

WE are indebted to the *Bombay Gazette Press* for a copy of the *Bombay Calendar and Directory* 1866, Abridged Edition, which is exceedingly well got up—*Oudh Gazette, Dec. 27.*

WE are indebted to the publishers of the *Bombay Gazette* for a copy of their abridged edition of "The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866." It presents a very neat appearance, and its contents seem to have been compiled with every degree of care and for the purpose of facilitating reference. The price is one rupee eight annas.—*Sindian, Jan. 3.*

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the abridged Edition of "The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is got up with great neatness, and the contents appear to comprise all the information which people with limited time at command would wish to possess.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Dec. 28.*

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866, which is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has just reached us, and contains the usual Calendars, Reference Tables, Post Office Rates and Regulations, and a most comprehensive Directory of the Residents in Bombay and its neighbourhood as well as of those in the Mofussil. It is a most useful book and is very neatly and creditably got up.—*Mofussilite, Dec. 29.*

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Gazette* Calendar and Directory for the year 1866. It is very neatly got up, and contains much valuable information of every kind, and it is a most useful book for the commercial community, as well as that for the Military and Civil Services, and on reference, every requisite information can be obtained. The price of this Directory is *one rupee and eight annas.*—*Poona Observer, Dec. 21.*

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory" for 1866. This is an abridged edition of the Almanack, and has been published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. It is handsomely bound in fancy covers, and in addition to the usual matter proper to a calendar, contains an interesting and concise account of Christian and Native festivals, fasts, and observances. It is offered to the public at the very low price of 1 rupee 8 annas, and better "value" for the money it would, we think, be impossible to obtain.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

OUR best thanks are due to the Proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* for copies of their abridged editions of the Calendar and Directory for 1866. As usual their typography and general "get up" reflect credit on the presses from which they are issued, while they contain much useful information intended for the general public. We perceive that the list of inhabitants has been divided, the Mofussil and Bombay residents being given separately, thus making it more easy for reference and future corrections. These lists are far more accurate than those for the past year.—*Our Paper, Jan. 1.*

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1866.—This useful and elegant publication reached us on Wednesday, and we are glad to perceive that age only increases its excellence. It is as full of information as an egg is full of meat. The price, we are sure, will scarcely cover the expenses of printing and paper. The contents are varied, interesting and valuable. Great care has been taken in compiling the work, and we can only congratulate the Manager of the *Gazette* Press on the success he has achieved. We wish him a merry Christmas, a happy new year, and a long succession of Calendars, with lots of subscribers, who always send the coin when they send for the copy. In this way a feeling of mutuality is engendered, which preserves friendship and survives when fairer fabrics fade.—*Deccan Herald, Dec. 22.*

N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage.

Gazette Press, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

BASS & Co.'s BEER in Wood, October's brew, expected early in March. Orders registered by

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 5th February 1866.

CLARETS, from Messrs. BARTON and GUESTIER, Bordeaux:—

St. Julien.................. Rs. 16 per doz.
Margaux .... „ 20 „
Batailly.................. „ 32 „

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

7, Church Lane, Fort.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality	per dozen	qts.	Rs. 40
Do. dry	„	„	„ 33
Do. good	„	„	„ 30
SHERRY, dry	„	„	„ 25
Do. pale	„	„	„ 25
Do. do.	„	„	„ 18
CLARET, Breakfast	„	„	„ 12
BRANDY,	„	„	„ 24
Do.	„	„	„ 36
Port Wine, some years in Bottle	„	„	„ 26
Tent Wine	„	„	„ 29
PORT WINE—a fine old Wine	„	„	„ 22
A good Wine	„	„	„ 18
do.	„	pts.	„ 11
SPIRITS—Hollands	„	„	„ 15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	„	qts.	„ 36
do.	„	pts.	„ 16
Noyeau	„	qts.	„ 34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret	„	„	„ 21
„ „ „ Ditto	„	pts.	„ 12
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.	„	„	„ 8

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	to Messrs.	Rogers & Co., and to Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
„ POONA	„ „	Rogers & Co.
„ Secunderabad	„ „	Hajee Curreem & Co.
„ Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c.	„ „	Cursetjee & Co.
„ Kurrachee	„ „	Budgett and Hughes.
„ Calicut	„ „	Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heeringe, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do.	40
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	32
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 29th May 1865.

SOUNDY AND Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

A COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN THE ART OF MAKING COFFEE AND TEA.—LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC MACHINE will make instantaneously from 1 to 100,000 cups, with a saving of 50 per cent. in a novel, simple, expeditious, economic, elegant, and scientific manner; universally adopted in England and France as used at the House of Commons; the Clubs (the Reform, Conservative, Gresham, Law, etc. etc.) the London Tavern; Cremorne; the St. James; the London Crystal Palace; and most of the large establishments in the Metropolis.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"M. LOYSEL's Machine for making either Tea or Coffee is justly considered as one of the most complete inventions of its kind. No large public building, such as barracks, hospitals, prisons, &c., should be without it.—*The Times, April 14th, 1857.*

"THE Emperor has this day paid another visit to the 'Palais de l'Industrie,' which has been marked by an incident full of interest. His Majesty had remarked the apparatus 'Percolateur,' by means of which M. LOYSEL, civil engineer, can produce 2,000 cups per hour. The inventor took the liberty of offering a cup of the Coffee to his Majesty, who found it excellent, and deigned to converse with M. LOYSEL, with great attention, on this admirable invention.—*Le Pays, Journal de l'Empire, July 19th, 1856.*

"LOYSEL's Coffee Machine is well worthy of notice, from its great domestic utility; it is quite new to England, but in great vogue in France. It is at once simple and ingenious and its efficacy is tested by the excellent Coffee made by it."—*The Daily News, April 14th, 1857.*

"LOYSEL's Patent Machine has long been used both at the Crystal Palace and in Paris; it can make an almost incredible quantity of excellent Coffee or Tea in a few minutes."—*The Morning Herald, April 13th, 1857.*

The Patent Hydrostatic Urn can be used with the same success for making both Coffee and Tea, but it is necessary to use separate Urns, one for Coffee, another for Tea.

LIST OF PRICES.—*For Cash Prepayment.*

BLOCK TIN ELEGANT SEAMLESS URN, as bright as silver, not in the least liable to get out of order or become damaged in the course of wear and tear among native servants.

To hold one Pint, Extra strong, with measure	Rs. 19
To hold two Pints, with measure, and Extra strong	„ 13
To hold three Pints, Extra strong and ornamented.	„ 17
To hold four Pints, with measure	„ 23
To hold six Pints, ornamented handles and filter	„ 31

COPPER BRONZED, with Silver Plated Lever Tap, superior make and very handsome.—

To hold one Pint, Superior	Rs. 24
To hold two Pints, New model Extra finish	„ 28
To hold three Pints	„ 35

BRITANNIA METAL, warranted a superior article. The quality of this metal is hard, and resembles polished silver.

To hold one Pint, New model Extra funnel	Rs. 22
To hold two Pints, Superior Improved Pattern	„ 30
To hold four Pints, Double filters	„ 24

ELECTRO-PLATED, and richly engraved, very suitable for presents, being a novelty, at the same time a valuable and indispensable article of daily use—

To hold one Pint, Elegantly ornamented	Rs. 35
To hold two Pints	„ 40
Do. Superior	„ 45
To hold four Pints with double filters, etc., very handsomely finished	„ 65

N. B.—The two last named Urns are well adapted for prizes among Sporting Gentlemen.

The demand for these Urns being very great, one particular kind may be unavoidably out of stock; in consequence Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. would feel obliged by constituents kindly stating if an approximate pattern or size to those ordered would be satisfactory.

SOUNDY & Co.,
General Importers and Agents,
7 & 8, Rampart Row, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

A FEW transactions were effected in Bank of India shares at 51 per cent discount. But as soon as the result of the meeting was known they declined to 60 per cent. discount. Back Bays close at 5,000 pm.; Elphinstones 125.; New Ditto 200 pm.; Mazagons 1,300; Freres 750; United Victorias 2,425 per share. Bombay Bank shares 49 premium. Commercial at 12¼ premium. Old Financials at 2¼ discount. Market flat, nothing doing.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight...	2s. 1 9/16d. to 2s. 1½d.
Do. Credits... ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 1 13/16d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	100
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	98
Madras	30 Do. do. ..	99
China	60 Do. do. ...	213

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
3,000,000	500	500	16	Agra Bank	105 p ct premium
100,000	250	250	....	Alliance Bank	43 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	5	Asiatic Bank Corptn	37 p ct pm.
....	200	100	....	Asiatic New Issue..	
2,140,000	8,000	8,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,000 p sh.
1,220,000	250	250	nil	Bank of India... ...	60 p ct dis.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p s	Bombay Bank	49 p ct pm.
750,000	250	200	......	Bombay City Bank.	45 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank	31 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	4 p s	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	30 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	25 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	250	6	Central Bank... ...	44 p ct dis.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	(incldg n S 60 p ct nm.
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank ...	3 discount.
750,000	250	250	17	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	90 p ct premium.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank...	12¼ p ct pm.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	100 p ct pm.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London...	50 p ct pm nm.
625,000	250	250	......	East Indian Bank...	35 p ct dis.
4,000,000	1,000	250	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank..	6 per share.
600,000	250	160	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co..	25 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	33 p ct dis.
1,000,000	400	120	......	Indo-Egypt. & Lon.	6 p ct dis.
200,000	100	20	......	London & Bombay Bk	6 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank.. ..	75 pm.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Corporation	110 p ct pm.
600,000	200	200	......	Royal Bank of India	35 p ct d s.
750,000	200	100	......	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank..	25 p ct pm nm.
....	250	100	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	3 p ct premium.

LAND COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	5,000 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	125 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do..	200 premium.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	....	Frere Land Co. ..	750 per share.
110,000	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co. ..	300 per share
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	1,300 per share.
......	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Port Canning... ..	275 pm.
......	10,000	6,000	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	2,425 per share.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	.. .. ..	Rs. 90
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33	.. .. ..	" 93
" " Co.'s " 1835-36	.. .. ..	" 88¼
" " " " 1842-43	.. .. ..	
" " " " 1854-55	.. .. ..	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	.. ..	" 102¼
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	.. ..	" 101 p ct p
Five and a half per cent.	.. .. ..	" 108¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolus	" 206
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 107¼
Gold Leaf	" 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 26th February 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera (New load)	Rs. 390 to 400
Dhollera (April and May)..	" 430 to 435
Bhownuggur and Mowa	" 400 to 405
Surat and Broach	" 370 to 375
Porebunder	" 280 to 290
Veeraval	" 280 to 310
Khandeish (New)	" 410 to 415
Dharwar (Sawginned)	" 440 to 445
Ditto (now ready)	" 425 to 430
Hinghunghaut (New)	" 450 to 455

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 3rd March, 1866, compared with the statement issued on the 24th February 1866:—

LIABILITIES.		24th Feb.		3rd March.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	209,00,000	Rs.	209,00,000
Genl. Treasury Balance......	"	114,07,072	"	113,29,698
Deposits at Head Office ...	"	207,86,983	"	199,63,516
Do. at Branches	"	53,14,222	"	44,54,011
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	"	2,40,224	"	2,35,657
Reserve	"	10,56,983	"	10,56,983
Sundries	"	9,50,756	"	5,79,333
	Rs.	606,56,240	Rs.	585,19,198
ASSETS.				
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs.	90,37,788	Rs.	90,05,024
Credit Accounts at Do	"	58,69,137	"	62,57,035
Bills Discounted at Do	"	226,81,429	"	220,71,442
Dead Stock	"	7,67,072	"	7,67,473
Stamps	"	12,801	"	12,678
Balances with Agents	"	11,45,487	"	13,19,879
Sundries	"	21,48,115	"	16,18,030
Govt. Reserve Cash.........	"	74,07,072	"	73,29,698
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	"	79,13,307	"	69,76,752
Do. Branches......	"	36,74,332	"	31,61,187
	Rs.	606,56,240	Rs.	585,19,198

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 5.

Bigsby, Lieutenant G., Royal Engineers, on duty, from Mhar.

Seton, Lieutenant E. W. S., 4th Rifles N. I., on leave, from Tannah.

Vaughan, Captain, 17th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Finlay, Captain, Royal Artillery, on sick certificate, from Kamptee.

Burd, Captain, 10th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Baroda.

Macpherson, Major W. E., 19th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Baroda.

Price, Lieutenant R. L., Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.

Smith, Lieutenant F. T., Royal Engineers, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Orr, Assistant Surgeon, 18th Royal Irish, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 5.

Trench, Lieutenant Le P., 21st Regiment N. I., on duty, to Palghur.

Stedman, Surgeon, Medical Establishment, on leave, to England.

Orr, Assistant Surgeon, 18th Royal Irish, on duty, to Poona.

Miller, Surgeon Major J. R., Medical Establishment, on sick leave, to England.

Greig, Lieutenant P. H., Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.

Kirkpatrick, Captain, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to rejoin, to Poona.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 3rd March.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows:—

Lieutenant C. C. Goring, 33rd Foot, and Ensign W. M. Cartwright, 45th Foot, to proceed to England by the Overland route for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAR.
5 Margaret Crawford (s)....Tait ....Rutnagerry, Mar. 4.
Calabar.............................Thompson .....Calcutta, Feb. 23.

DEPARTURE.

MAR.
5 George A. Holt ....Johnson ....Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Krishna*, W. V. Lemon, bound to Judda and Hoodeida.
Ship *Evelyn*, J. Boag, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *British Peer*, Garnett, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Flying Venus*, R. Litten, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Northern Empire*, R. Irvine, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Astronomer*, J. Thomas, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Mahableshwur* for Liverpool.
Ship *Matilda Atheling*, for Havre.
Ship *Marie et Louise*, for Bordeaux.
S. S. *Comorin*, for Kurrachee.
S. S. *Krishna*, for Aden and Suez.

FREIGHTS.

THE market opened last week with a firm appearance, and rates continued to be well maintained until Wednesday, since which business has been entirely suspended on account of the intervention of the Hooli holidays. During the last few days there have been heavy arrivals of overdue vessels, and every day will now probably add to the quantity of tonnage in harbour; but as nearly all the vessels arriving have cargoes to discharge and cannot be ready to load for more than a month, it is not probable current rates will suffer any material alteration, unless indeed the Cotton market continues to decline at home.

For *Liverpool*.—Going ships have been most enquired for and £2-10-0 has been paid. For vessels commencing to load £2-7-6 is the best rate obtainable. Seeds have been shipped at £0-17-6 per ton by iron ships, and 15s. per ton by wooden vessels.

For *London*.—There is a moderate demand for room, and rates are well maintained.

Havre.—Nothing has been done.

The *Caroline Coventry*, 888 tons, engaged a cargo of measurement from Kurrachee to London at £2-15-0, and the *Edward P. Bouverie*, 997 tons, it is reported obtained £3-0-0 for a cargo of Cotton from Kurrachee to Liverpool.

Closing rates on Wednesday were:—

For Liverpool	Cotton	£2 7 6 to £2 10 0 per ton.
	Seeds	£0 15 0 to £0 17 6
London	Cotton	£2 7 6 to £2 10 0
	Seeds	£1 2 6 to £1 5 0
Havre	Cotton	£3 0 0 to £3 5 0
Clyde	No offers.	
Hull		

BENGAL.

ARRIVAL.—February 24th, ship *Seringapatam*.
DEPARTURES.—February 24th, steamer *Simla*, barque *Salacia*, and a ship (numbers undistinguishable.)

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—February 26th, screw steamers *Delhi*, from Suez, and *Simla*, from Calcutta.
DEPARTURES.—February 27th, H. M. S. *Arracan*, in tow with ship *Tubal Cain* for Rangoon, and screw steamer *Arabia*, for Singapore.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "MALTA," (1,942 Tons, and 500 H. P.) Captain HYDE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, at 8-30 A.M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 10th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 5th February 1866.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after 3 P. M. on the 10th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 3 P. M. on Tuesday the 13th, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

It is necessary that a Custom House Pass should accompany all Baggage so forwarded.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 8 A. M. precisely on Wednesday morning.

STEAM TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam ship "SALSETTE," 1,491 tons, and 400 H. P., Captain PARISH, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 15th March, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day Monday, the 12th. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which receipt is not in the Company's Office by 10 A. M. on the 13th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 5th March 1866.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM TO ADEN AND JEDDO.

NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer "LORD CLYDE," as above, on the 25th instant.

For Freight or Passage (natives only) apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 6th March.

THE next PAPER HUNT will take place on THURSDAY the 8th instant. The Meet will be at Mahalukshmi, corner of the Flats, at 6-15 A. M.

TO BE LET, first class GODOWNS on the Ground Floor, Apollo House.

BADHAM & Co.

TO BE LET, furnished, from the 1st proximo, for six months, the HOUSE on Malabar Hill, now occupied by

5th March 1866. W. MATHEW.

FOR SALE, 20 WATER TANKS in good order, capable of holding 400 Gallons each. Apply to Captain DEVINE on board the *Jennie Oswald*, or to the Agents,

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

SPRUCE DEALS.—TO BE SOLD, 6,542 SPRUCE DEALS and 324 DEAL ENDS, ex *Becherdass Ambaidass*, from Liverpool. Apply to

ROPER, PRICE & Co.

JEWELLERY.—An elegant selection of the latest novelties in BRACELETS, LOCKETS, BROOCHES, PINS, BUTTONS, &c. &c. has just been received and exposed for inspection.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ROYAL EAST INDIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—All Persons claiming to be Creditors of this Company are requested to lodge their Claims without delay.

LAURENCE ROBERTSON, Liquidator.
No. 2, Nesbit Lane, 6th March 1866.

ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Shareholders holding ALLOTMENT PAPERS or PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to send them in and to have them exchanged for SHARE CERTIFICATES.

R. BALCRUSTNA, Manager.
7, Church Lane, 5th March 1866.

THE LONDON ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—No further applications for SHARES will be received after SATURDAY the 10th inst.

ROBERT HANNAY,
Managing Director, pro. tem.
Bombay, 5th March 1866.

MR. JOHN T. T. BROWN,
UNDERTAKER, SCULPTOR, AND ENGRAVER,
No. 9, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

SHORTLY EXPECTED from England—Monuments, Tombs, Crosses with Pedestals, and Head and Foot Stones, with Curb Stones (and Iron Rails) of Marble, Portland Stone and Red Polished Granite. Plans of same can be seen at any time and orders registered.

TO BE SOLD, belonging to the undersigned:—

One Carriage and pair of Horses, with Harness, complete	Rs. 2,200
One grey Arab Saddle Horse	" 1,000
One bay Arab ditto.	" 600
One chestnut Arab Harness Horse	" 500
One Shigram, with single Harness................	" 700

5th March 1866. W. MATHEW.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP between us, the undersigned, HENRY ROGERS and CHARLES CAMPBELL PENNEY, under the name and firm of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., has been DISSOLVED as from the 31st day of August last, and that no further business will be carried on under that name and firm from this date.

HENRY ROGERS.
C. C. PENNEY.
Bombay, 5th March 1866.

THE BOMBAY BAZAAR AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).—The EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bombay Bazaar and Land Investment Company (Limited), advertised for TUESDAY the 6th instant, has been POSTPONED to TUESDAY next, the 13th instant, at the same time and place, 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of Mr. Culliandass Mohundass in the Elphinstone Circle.

By order of the Directors,
DALLAS, LYNCH & LANGDALE,
5th March 1866. Company's Solicitors.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF AHMEDABAD (LIMITED).—MR. NUGGINDASS TOOLSEEDASS, the Agent of the Bank of Ahmedabad (Limited) at Bombay, having resigned from the Bank's Service, NOTICE is hereby given, that the POWER OF ATTORNEY given to him for the management of the Bank at Bombay is CANCELLED, and it is vested in MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE who will conduct the duties of the Bank's Branch at Bombay.

ગોમાંઈ ટકમચંદ, Chairman.
BECHERDASS AMBAIDASS, } Directors.
છગનભાઈ બાઈચંદ.
Ahmedabad, 1st March 1866.

NOTICE.—FOREST DEPARTMENT, POONA COLLECTORATE.—Will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Mamlutdar's Cutcherrie, Haveilley, on the 9th April 1866, about 22,000 TEAK RAFTERS, hewn this season, in the above Districts, all removed out of the Forests and lying near the line of road between Singurh and Poona. Also at the same time and place will be sold about 200 Candies of FIREWOOD.

Further particulars of sale can be obtained on application to the Mamlutdar or to the undersigned on tour in the Sattara Collectorate.

W. G. HILLIARD,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Poona and Sattara.
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Camp Indoolee, 2nd March 1866.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.—The attention of intending travellers is requested to a consignment of OVERLAND TRUNKS, BONNET BOXES, RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, SUIT CASES received into the Miscellaneous Department of ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY:—

OVERLAND TRUNKS, 2ft. 9in. with Trays ...Rs. 28
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, welted canvas with or without Divisions, 20, 22 and 24 inches.. Rs. 18 to 25
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, best lessil, 18, 22 and 24 inches... ... ...Rs. 18 to 25
BONNET BOXES brass-nailed, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30 inches ... ...Rs. 6 to 14
SUIT CASES, American cloth, 20 inches ... Rs. 9

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,
THURSDAY EVENING, 8TH MARCH.

THE SEVENTH, AND LAST BUT ONE, WONDERFUL MAGICAL REPRESENTATION, by PROFESSOR VANEK & COMPANY, Grand Wizard of the North, Artist to His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey.

☞ *In addition to a variety of extraordinary and amusing feats of Witchcraft and Sleight-of-hand, which will be performed for the first time* (THIS EVENING, 8TH MARCH) *the popular and* WONDERFUL DECAPITATION *scene will be repeated for the third time, by special request, as a great number of the community were again disappointed on* THURSDAY, *on account of the crowded state of the Theatre.*

CARDS OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (Family Tickets to admit three) ...	Rs. 15
Dress Circle (Single Tickets)	" 6
Dress Circle (for Children under 8 years)	" 3
Stalls	" 4
Gallery	" 3
Pit	" 2

Doors open at 8 o'clock, performance to commence at 8-45.

☞ Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., and at the Theatre on the evening of the Performance.

NO. 1653 of 1865-66.—UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given to the SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY and to the Graduates thereof, that SEATS will be reserved for them at the CEREMONY of the laying the CHIEF CORNER STONE of the COWASJEE JEHANGIER BUILDINGS of ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE on WEDNESDAY the 7th instant; and that a ROBING ROOM *will be provided on the ground*, where may be had such Academic Robes as are in the charge of the University Registrar. Those Fellows and Graduates who possess Robes of their own are requested to bring them for the occasion.

2. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are Graduates of other Universities, or are entitled to wear Official* costume or uniform, may, and are requested to, appear in the Academic Dress of their own Universities or in such costume or uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's Scarf of the University of Bombay.

3. The Senate and Graduates will assemble in the Robing Room at 5 P. M.; and such persons as may require Robes from the University stock will receive the same on signing their names in books which will be presented to them by the University Clerks.

4. The Cowasjee Jehangier Buildings of Elphinstone College are situated on the west side of Parell Road, a few perches to the north of the Clock Tower of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

By order,
R. S. SINCLAIR, LL. D.,
University Registrar.

* Ex. Gr., Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers, &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A young man of considerable mercantile experience, extending over a period of ten years, thoroughly conversant with all the routine of a Merchant's office, a competent Book-keeper (qualified to keep books by double entry), and a practical Cashier, is open to an engagement. The best of testimonials and the highest of references will be produced. Address "A.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

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NEW BOOKS FOR BOYS.

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In rich gilt binding, and containing numerous illustrations on toned paper. Each vol. Rs. 2-12.

Our Feathered Families. By H. G. Adams.
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Noble Traits of Kingly Men.
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Noble Dames of Ancient Story.
Romantic Passages in English History.
Adams's Famous Ships of the British Navy.
Stewart's Story of a Boy's Adventures.
Interesting Chapters in Scripture History.
Pictures of Heroes and Lessons from their lives.
Scripture Stories for the Young.
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John Gilpin	2	8	The Sovereigns of England	2	8
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My Uncle's Farm	2	8	The Zoological Gardens	3	8
Sydenham Palace	2	8	The Dock-yard	3	8
The Cow and its uses...	2	8	Asia delineated	3	8
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Sandford and Merton...	2	8			
Robinson Crusoe	2	8	A Chain of Events in English History	4	8
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	Rs.				
Domestic Animals..	3	8	Raphael's Cartoons ...	3	8
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The Little Physiognomist	3	0	A tour through the British Colonies, (a round game)	3	8
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Also a large assortment of Scrap Sheets, size 12 by 15 inches, especially adapted for Children's Scrap Books. Price, plain, Rs. 2-4 per dozen; coloured, Rs. 3-12 per dozen.

GAMES—Croquet: the Eglinton Castle Set and other sizes. Chess and Backgammon Boards. Cricket Bats: Clapshaw's superior Malacca cane handles:—best polished Match Bats, and the ordinary Match Bat.

DANISH LAWN BOWLS—
Lawn Cupolette.
Best Mogul Playing Cards.

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THE BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER (LIMITED).—At the FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited), held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Old Court House Street, on TUESDAY the 20th February 1866, at 3 P. M.

Present F. Schiller, Esq.; H. Knowles, Esq.; R. B Mackay, Esq.; Limjeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy, Esq.; Rajah Sutto Shurn Ghossaul; Baboo Choony Lall Mittra; Baboo Potit Panbunseer; A. Straud, Esq.; A. G. Roussac, Esq.; H. Muller, Esq.; G. A. DePenning, Esq.; J. J. Cogswell, Esq.—F. Schiller, Esq., in the Chair.

The Advertisement convening the Meeting and the Auditors' Report having been read, the Directors' Report, which had already been circulated to the Shareholders, was taken as read. The following Resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously:—

Proposed by Rajah Sutto Shurn Ghossaul and seconded by Mr. A. G. Roussac,—"That the report of the Directors be received and adopted."

Proposed by Rajah Sutto Shurn Gossaul and seconded by Baboo Choony Lall Mittra,—"That the audited accounts for the 7½ months ending on the 30th September last be passed as correct and satisfactory."

Proposed by Mr. G. A. DePenning and seconded by Rajah Sutto Shurn Ghossaul—"That this meeting be adjourned until this day month, the 20th March, for the declaration of a dividend."

Proposed by Mr. A. G. Roussac and seconded by Mr. A. G. DePenning,—"That the proposition of the Directors to increase the Capital of the Company to one crore of Rupees, by the issue of 5,000 additional Shares, to be offered to the present Shareholders at par, be adopted."

Proposed by Baboo Choony Lall Mittra and seconded by Mr. A. G. Roussac,—"That Mr. R. B. Mackay, who now retires by rotation, be re-elected a Director."

Proposed by Mr. A. Strand and seconded by Mr. H. Muller,—"That Mr. J. Gordon be appointed an Auditor, and that Mr. S. Cochrane, who has expressed his willingness again to act as an Auditor, be re-elected."

Proposed by Mr. A. G. Roussac and seconded by Baboo Choony Lall Mittra,—"That the thanks of the Shareholders be given to the Directors for the able manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the Company."

The meeting was then, pursuant to the Advertisement, made special, for the purpose of considering the desirability of altering Clause 89 of the Articles of Association of the Company, when the following Resolution was

Proposed by Rajah Sutto Shurn Ghossaul and seconded by Mr. H. Muller and carried unanimously,—"That this Meeting is of opinion that it is desirable to make up the future accounts of the Company to the 31st of December in each year, and that Clause 89 of the Company's Articles of Association, which provides that they shall be made up to the 30th September or 31st March, be altered accordingly."

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting terminated. F. SCHILLER, Chairman.

CALENDAR——MARCH 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Friday	..9th	8h. 44m. P.M.
New Moon, Saturday	..17th	2h. 28m. A.M.
First Quarter, Friday	..23rd	5h. 53m. P.M.
Full Moon, Saturday	..31st	9h. 22m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	6	Moon passes 5' N. Sat. 6-40.	6 17	6 6	1 30	1 46	2nd March 1866. Time 8h. 58m. 36s. 8.
Wed.	7	Twilight ends at 6-43 P.M.	6 16	6 6	2 6	2 25	
Thurs.	8	Uranus stationary 3-17 P.M.	6 15	6 6	2 45	3 7	
Fri.	9	Moon in last quarter at 8-44 P.M.	6 15	6 7	3 31	3 57	
Sat.	10	Saturn on the Meridian at 3-32 A.M.	6 14	6 7	4 20	5 2	
Sun.	11	4th Sunday in Lent. [8-26	6 13	6 7	5 41	6 19	
Mon.	12	Moon at 8h. 23m. passes 5° 25' N. Jup.	6 12	6 8	6 57	7 34	

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed, that the next Assembly will be held on TUESDAY the 6th proximo, at nine o'clock precisely, at Mr. Tracey's house, Cumballa Hill.

The two remaining Assemblies will be held on the two subsequent TUESDAYS, the 13th and 20th March, at the same hours. Notice will be hereafter given as to where the two last Assemblies will be held.

JOHN G. WATTS, Captain,
24th February. Secretary.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Feb. 20	KURRACHEE	Feb. 28
AGRA	Feb. 27	LAHORE	Feb. 27
ALLAHABAD	Feb. 28	LONDON	Feb. 3
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Feb. 7
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 11	MADRAS	Feb. 28
BANGALORE	Feb. 28	MALTA	Feb. 8
CALCUTTA	Feb. 27	MEERUT	Feb. 27
CAPE	Jan. 18	OOTACAMUND	Feb. 22
CEYLON	Feb. 17	OUDH	Feb. 24
COCHIN	Feb. 24	PENANG	Feb. 10
DELHI	Feb. 27	PUNJAUB	Feb. 27
FRANCE	Feb. 4	SUEZ	Feb. 13
HONGKONG	Feb. 1	SINGAPORE	Feb. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1866.

THE Government correspondence which we published yesterday as to the doubling of 190½ miles of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Egutpoora to Bhosawal is so exhaustive and decided as to the necessity of that great step being at once taken that comment becomes superfluous. It may be wished that Government had at a somewhat earlier period taken means to bring about a result which has been long called for by the expansive energy of Indian trade, but the public will be not a little thankful for the boon, now that it is vouchsafed, although somewhat later in the day than the emergencies of our traffic required. The point of time has come, in the history of our railway enterprise, when it is inexpedient, nay impossible, to allow the great leading lines of railway in India longer to remain single lines. Produce, unable to be carried away by the working power of a single line, is blocking up the stations, and it has even become compulsory to resort to the more primitive method of locomotion which the railway system was designed to supersede, and transport the goods originally meant for conveyance by railway, in carts to their place of destination. As we read, indeed, the other day in the published answer of Captain Osborn to the cotton merchants who petitioned him for a reduction of the rates of conveyance, the pressure was so great that the reprehensible practise has become common of bribing station masters to give an undue precedence in the conveyance of up-country produce to Bombay, the port of shipment. A strain was thus already applied to the capabilities of the line, and every new section that is opened into the centre of India, will only render it more hopelessly unfit to serve the growing trade to which each year is giving an impulse. There is a positive certainty, indeed, that this evil will overtake the Company long before the working power of the line is so increased as to drain it off; and even long before the time when the East Indian Railway and Great Indian Peninsula Railway shall meet each other at Jubbulpore. The sectional pressure of trade alone, as we have said, is beyond the capabilities of the line; but the junction of the two railways, uniting the east and the west sides of India, and consequently greatly increasing the traffic, will establish a stream of trade backwards and forwards totally incompatible with a single line of rails. When the Nagpore branch drains that part of the Central Provinces it intersects, and when the Jubbulpore extension drains the valley of the Nerbudda through half its length, throwing their respective streams of traffic into one common point at Bhosawul, the powers of a double line even, may be tested. For the intermediate trade is of very limited extent, and the produce rushes in continuously accumulating streams towards one central point from which it is to be distributed to foreign nations. Captain Osborn testifies, in fact, that with the opening of the next sections, respectively, of the Nagpore branch, and the main line, the present line of rails between Bhosawul and Egutpoora—the distance which Government has resolved upon having doubled—will be "perfectly blocked" with traffic. As the success of railway communication in India is no longer an open question, we have little sympathy with Sir Charles Wood in postponing consideration of Sir Bartle Frere's recommendation to double the extension from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore. It is a subject, however, which will bye and bye bring its own arguments to bear upon the supreme authority in Indian matters.

It is now twenty years since the first two Indian railways were projected, and fifteen since the first sod of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was cut. When the schemes were announced in England the railway mania was just rising to its height, scheme after scheme was launched regardless of the soundness of the projects, and the competition they had to encounter; and promoters had a fatal facility in persuading themselves of ultimate and speedy success. Every village wanted to become a station or a terminus, that is, to have all the advantages of railway communication. Though capital was abundantly forthcoming even for the most dubious schemes, none of it, somehow, would set in the direction of India. This country might then, as now, be the brightest jewel in the English diadem, but the English public looked askance at the prospects it offered as a field for railway investment. Its people were peculiar, with strong prejudices, and a social organization unknown in Europe. It was in the monopoly, moreover, of a trading company which watched the immense parterre with scrupulous jealousy, and which was eyed with equal jealousy by the English people, so far as they knew anything about it. Probably the great obstacle was the entire ignorance of English capitalists concerning India and its capabilities, and it was not till Parliament gave its guarantee that capital was freely forthcoming. The Sikh war that had recently been terminated stood also as a bar to English confidence. Many, moreover, may remember the discussions that were indulged in as to the possibility of success or failure, and the uncertainty that existed as to the natives making use of the railway as a means of travelling. We can now look upon the railway system as completely naturalised in India; but if its success as a speculation requires still to be tested, it will be the more easily tested by such a course as has now been resolved on—to make the lines equal to the traffic offered to them for transport. The multiplication of "passing places" as hinted at in portions of the correspondence is a clumsy expedient, involving expense itself, temporary also in its character, and by no means calculated to relieve the line of its pressure and catch up the trade that is now driven away from it. It would greatly increase the possibility of accidents and not add much to the speed of conveyance. Nothing short of the doubling of the line will suffice,—we speak as regards this side of India,—at least as much of it as will ensure the regular conveyance of goods and as is necessary for the success of the line itself. When the section now proposed to be doubled is completed, we shall have a double line stretching unbroken into the interior for fully 200 miles.

EVERY habitual reader of newspapers must be aware of certain differences in the styles and modes of expression prevalent among various classes of journals, even among those which are written for the same portion of the public; and it may be useful, as well as interesting, to expend a little thought on the cause or causes of the dissimilarity existing between Indian newspapers in particular, and English ones. Let us first notice that home papers may be divided into four classes: first, those which are read almost exclusively by the lower orders, such as the *London Journal*, *Reynolds's Miscellany*, and kindred publications which depend for their support on the morbid excitement required by their readers. These have no parallel in India, that land which has, as Mr. Anstey says, no public; which has no lower orders (who read penny papers, at least) and indeed no middle class; for those of the middle class in England, on arriving amongst Asiatics, find themselves at once transformed into aristocracy. We need not therefore concern ourselves with the cheap sensational papers.

The second division is composed of journals written in England, either with a view to being sent to India, or chiefly on Indian subjects. These publications are hybrid as to style, and in their component parts, exhibit with great clearness, by the force of contrast, the distinction between the English and Indian manners of composition. Look at the next *Overland Mail*, when it arrives, and observe the wonderful difference between the article it will extract from the *Times*, and the essay on Sir Charles Wood, which will probably form a portion of its original matter. The other two classes of English newspapers are simply the provincial and the metropolitan. The difference between them is principally one of degree, for the country journal endeavours to come as near the London one as it can. The *Saturday Review*, some little time back, declared that there was a certain tone of thought essentially provincial, and peculiar to the country newspapers, but we venture to think that the clever and brilliant censor of society overstrained the point of difference, which after all consists chiefly in exalting local matters into subjects of general interest. What happens in London interests all England; what happens at Hastings interest no one out of Sussex. Provincial journals at home then, being inferior to London ones, might be expected to approach very nearly in character the principal Indian papers, but this is not at all the case. We are both better and worse than our prototypes of the English Mofussil. We exhibit more unevenness than they do; at times we rise far above them, at times we sink below their placid mediocrity.

Though the more influential journals to a great extent lead the opinions of the mass, yet they are themselves dependent on society for the tone they assume, and this is far more the case in India than at home. The writers to the London papers, for instance, form a distinct clique of literary men, who move in a circle of their own, and who are usually dependent on the profession of letters for their support. It often happens, of course, that some outsider, who has strong views upon particular subjects, steps forward and airs them in the columns of some congenial publication, but, as a rule, the paid for contributions to a London newspaper are the work of a select staff. Each paper has its own staff of assistant writers, and has no wish to employ others, except in special cases. These gentlemen insensibly fall into a certain groove of writing, which is perceptible as a sort of family likeness through all their articles. The *Times* gives its readers three and some times four editorials a day, these must employ many writers; yet, however different the subjects may be, there is always a similarity in the habit of thought and manner of turning the sentences. It is impossible that one man can write all those social essays in the *Saturday Review*, which constantly delight us with their sparkling wit and causticity, yet how wonderfully they resemble one another. * * * * * * * *facies non omnibus una, nec diversa tamen, qualis decet esse sororum.*" Whether the subject be "Frisky Matrons," "Envy," "Jilting," or a sketch of the last piquant scandal in the Divorce Court, we always find the same class of smartness, the same tone of sarcasm. The *Pall Mall Gazette* is so new, that its staff of writers does not appear to have settled down into any peculiar style as yet, and, consequently, we find much more variety in the manner of its articles. The *Pall Mall Gazette* does not seem to have adopted that ineffable sneer with half closed eyes, which has been made so thoroughly its own by the *Superfine Review*, as poor Thackeray dubbed it.

When any of these London papers change their editor, it does not at all follow that they change their tone also. The new editor finds a staff of writers all ready to his hands, and unless he has been chosen for a particular purpose, or to advocate certain views, he probably accepts the reckoning of his new shipmates, and steers the vessel on the old course.

Indian journals, Indian editors, Indian subscribers, and Indian contributors, are as different as can be from their home representatives, as we have described them.

As no one lives in India, that is no Englishman if he can help it, every member of society is occupied in gaining his living. The greater part of our fellow-exiles are in Government employ, though there is a rapidly increasing section of private individuals, for the most part congregated in our Presidency towns. All these people require newspapers beyond what are furnished them fortnightly by the mail, and yet they are not numerous enough to support special literary men to cater for their amusement and instruction. No one comes out here to publish books. No one out here writes books, or if he does, it is invariably some work on the country destined to be produced in England. We have not yet reached that point of civilization, at which we become independent of the assistance of others towards the production of ideas. We have none of our own as yet, but either bring them out with us ready made, or at each fresh importation from the mother country

> "Pick them up as pigeons' peas,
> And utter them again as God shall please."

However, as we said before, all the exiles want local papers, and as they cannot support them by force of numbers, they are willing to do so by force of money, and therefore they pay as much for an Indian daily, as the Londoner does for the enormous *Times*, which costs such vast daily sums, both for the collection of information, and in payment for contributions. Indian labour is somewhat cheaper, too, and we can print as well as write, at a less cost than the *Times*, and these two advantages enable journals here to pull through, even though the circulation of an Indian journal be but one fortieth part of that of the Thunderer, who sends round to the world its sixty thousand copies a day.

We have shown who supply the material for the London papers. Who is there to supply it for the Indian ones? The receipts owing to the smallness of the public are too diminutive to support a regular staff of writers, even if we could get them to leave England, which they will not do, except with a prospect of far greater remuneration than they can there obtain; Indian subscribers are generally people of high intelligence; they possess probably the highest average of education of any newspaper *clientele* in the world, because they are all ladies and gentlemen in easy circumstances; for these people a journal must have good writing, or they will not take it in at all, while on the other hand, though its writers wrote with the pens of men and of angels, they will take but a very limited number of copies. Were Dickens, Trollope, and Miss Braddon on the staff of an Indian journal, the increase of talent and expense would probably not add more than a couple of hundred to the daily issue. The unfortunate editor cannot himself write all the original matter required day by day, and we are thus obliged to draw our supplies to a great extent from amongst our clients themselves.

Many gentlemen in India write for their own amusement, or from a desire to impress their views upon the public; these contributors usually write well but somewhat carelessly, and their work is chiefly valuable because they do not write unless they have something particular to say. Many gentlemen find it convenient to add to their incomes in a small degree by the exercise of their talents, and these are generally our best contributors, for they not only have good opportunities of gaining large views, and representing the prevalent opinions of the best society in India, but are more practised in the art of composition, and more careful than those who write merely on the spur of the moment. Thus we find, as said above, that we are both better and worse than the inferior newspapers at home. We can never hope to attain to the excellence of the better ones, but the articles of the Indian press, though often wanting the ease of the productions of the professed *litterateur*, yet are usually distinguished by their superior tone, and bear unmistakeably the air of good society.

A LETTER from Nagpore, dated the 2nd instant, says:—Last evening a grand amateur concert was held at the Public Rooms at Kamptee, under the patronage of General Shubrick, in aid of the charitable institutions of the station. The performance was far above mediocrity, and the audience (a very good one) were very well compensated for their outlay of four rupees. It would be invidious to name the ladies and gentlemen who amused us, but we had a great treat. The band of the Royal Regiment contributed much to the enjoyment of the evening, but I think they have fallen off since the departure of their bandmaster, Mr. Lavide, who is now in your city. I hear that rehearsals are steadily progressing for a theatrical programme, which is to be an exclusive one, the tickets being issued upon vouchers sent to members of society by Captain Hassell, Secretary to the Public Rooms.

Mr. Temple on his recent visit to the newly annexed tract of Bijeragogush observed a great disparity between the male and female population of the tract, and fancied that female infanticide was the cause. An enquiry has led to no confirmation of this conjecture, and the "cause" still remains a mystery, but Mr. Temple has desired that the local authorities will not lose sight of the matter. Mr. Temple is now touring it in the Mundlah district.

Among the arrivals this past week are Mr. C. Bernard, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner; Captain Pearson, Conservator of Forests; Major Magniac, Judge of the Small Cause Court; and Mr. Hutchinson, Superintendent of Post Offices, from Indore. Lieutenant Forsyth, who has been acting for Captain Pearson, goes to Nimar as Settlement Officer. The express passed through this yesterday forenoon. The average speed of the mail in transit from the Railway station to the Nagpore Post Office was fifteen miles an hour, the former express was 72 hours 55 minutes in transit, including all detentions from Bombay to Mirzapore, so that the Nagpore is the speediest and best for the transits of the mails. The heat the past few days has been terrific. We have had in the middle of the day almost a hot wind blowing. The European troops at Kamptee are confined to their quarters from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., as I hear a driver of the Artillery died from sun-stroke.

Mr. Wingfield, Chief Commissioner of Oudh, is expected to pass through this at the end of the month, on his way to your port, where he embarks for England. The appointment of Mr. Strachey as Mr. Wingfield's successor has given general satisfaction to his many friends. As Judicial Commissioner in these provinces he worked hard to have all the courts working under one rule, and he possesses a large measure of the administrative art, and his just measures will be to ensure the independence of courts of justice, and to abolish the pernicious system of sensational reports and character painting for which the province of Oudh has been so famous.

THE *Hurkaru*:—The latest news from Bhootan is that the Toungsoo Penlow, having surrendered the guns to our troops, is making preparations to see the Deb Rajah personally, but whether his intentions are friendly or hostile is not very clear.

THE *Englishman*:—We can conceive no good reason why the deliberations of the Currency Commission now sitting should be conducted in secret. It might be supposed that the question involved grave political issues in which publicity would be disastrous; that there was something dark to plot or counterplot, or evidence to be recorded too scandalous for the public ear. One of our contemporaries has ridiculed the claim of the public to be present, with a would-be facetiousness very ill-suited to the gravity of the subject. The Commission is not composed in so satisfactory a manner that the public can afford to trust it without the check of their opinion. It appears to some,—and there may be reason in the view,—that the composition of the Commission not only betrays a deficiency of experience, but also suggests a fear of one-sidedness. Looking at the subject itself, we should have thought that it was one on which the Government would be glad to have all possible light thrown; that, instead of enveloping the discussion in obscurity, they would have taken every opportunity to elicit the varied opinions of all classes on the points involved. We see no one on the Commission who may be considered fairly to represent the interests of the general public, who have, by this unusual secresy, been deprived of every other means of recording their opinion till the verdict shall one way or the other have been given.

LATEST NEWS.

Subscription Telegram.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

LONDON, 27TH FEBRUARY.

The Calcutta mail arrived to-day.
Fair Dhollera 15¾d., fair demand.
American Cotton one farthing dearer.
Bengal Cotton 12¼d.
Manchester good business doing; rates unchanged.

The amount of specie shipped to Bombay by the Southampton steamer to-day is valued at £302,500.

Consols 87⅜, money market easier. Stocks firm; discounts quiet.

In consequence of the illness of the Queen the audience granted to the new Mexican Minister has been postponed.

The Prince Imperial of France has been appointed Honorary President of the Commissioners for the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

It is asserted that France, Austria, and Russia have agreed to assemble a Conference at Constantinople to settle the question of the Danubian Principalities.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

CALICUT, 4th March.
Steamer *Panjaub* sailed for Beypore.

MANGALORE, 5th March.
Steamer *Burmah* from Cannanore anchored.

COCONADA, 5th March.
Steamer *Madras* from Madras in sight.

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

MR. JANARDHUN WASSOODEWJEE assumed charge of his appointment as Small Cause Court Judge at Ahmedabad on Friday last.

THE Dhurumsalla, which has been erected by Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday for the use of Parsee travellers, will be opened to-morrow.

UNFORESEEN circumstances necessitate the postponement of the Church Missionary Society's annual meeting to Wednesday the 14th instant.

CAPTAIN Naylor, Superintendent of Police at Surat, has obtained leave to proceed to England, and has given over charge of his appointment to Mr. Wilson.

THE following passengers arrived yesterday, by the S. S. *Margaret Crawford*, Captain Tait, from Goa:—Hon'ble H. B. Ellis; F. S. Chapman, Esq.; Major Francis; G. Skinner, Esq.; R. J. Pringle, Esq.; E. H. Wallace, Esq.; and Arthur Crawford, Esq.

AT the adjourned extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Brick and Tile Company (Limited), held yesterday, it was resolved that the Company should be wound up voluntarily, and Messrs. Grant and Moore were appointed liquidators.

IT appears that there is some reason to doubt the accuracy of the statement that Sir C. Sargent is to succeed Sir Mathew Sausse as Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay. We are now told that the choice of the Home Government is believed to lie between Mr. Justice Couch and a gentleman practising at the English bar.

GOOLABSING BULDEO and Balmookund Rahimon, who were charged at the Mazagon Police Court in January last with having in their possession a forged Government currency note for rupees one thousand intended to be used as genuine, were yesterday discharged by His Worship as no case was made out against them.

A CORONER'S inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital to inquire into the circumstances connected with the death of a Hindoo woman named Girjibaee. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased lost her life from injuries received by being accidentally run over by a heavily laden truck, and that the accident resulted through her own carelessness.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 4th and 6 P. M. of the 5th March: max. 10 hours 40 minutes; min. 2 hours 10 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe 3rd, and the United Kingdom 2nd March.

AN old English-speaking Brahmin was undergoing cross-examination in a case before the Acting Chief Justice yesterday, when Mr. Bayley asked him, if he had not on a former occasion been fined in that Court for giving evidence in an unsatisfactory manner. "Who? me?" replied he disdainfully, "yes, Mr. Anstey fined me; but that was not my fault—that was Mr. Anstey's fault!" The old gentleman's answer caused considerable amusement.

THE hull of the unfortunate steamer *Jeddo* is fast breaking up. The whole of her stores, cabin furniture, &c., have been saved, but only a small portion of the machinery has been recovered, and all hope of saving the engines must now be abandoned. The ship *Fort William*, which it will be remembered was chartered by the P. and O. Company for the purpose of staying by the *Jeddo*, returns to Bombay almost immediately.

PROGRAMME of music to be played this evening by the Band of the 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment on the Colaba parade-ground:—

March................	"Axevalla"	Danstrom.
Overture	"Barber of Seville"	Rossini.
Duetto	"Mira La Bianca Luna"...	Rossini.
Waltz..................	"Hilda"	Godfrey.
Selection	"Montecchi E. Capuleti" ...	Bellini.
Galop.................	"Night Bell"	Clarke.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Saturday evening last, a party of gentlemen returning from a pic-nic to the Vehar Lake, in one of the new omnibusses recently imported into Bombay, were capsized opposite the Coorla station. On arriving at Coorla a pair of fresh horses were harnessed, one of which, a fine Australian, became very restive, and at a narrow curve of the road, swerved off on to a declivity of about two feet, precipitating the vehicle over on its side, and causing the fall of four or five of the party from the roof where they were seated; the driver appearing to lose all control over the horses. Fortunately the party escaped unhurt with the exception of a sprained ancle and a few slight scratches. One of the ghorawallahs got jammed under the body of the conveyance, but, strange to say, on raising it, he came out uninjured. The wheels of the vehicle were so imbedded in the soft earth, that at first sight all hope of being able "to right" it was abandoned, but assistance luckily came to hand by the arrival of another party in a second omnibus, and they kindly, together with a number of natives from the station, succeeded in raising it and extricating the horses from their unenviable position and placing both on the road again.

To compensate the public for the loss of the "Sands" as the only available ground for a pleasant canter, we understand that arrangements are being made between the Architectural Committee and the Municipality with a view to the formation of a "Rotten Row" on the Esplanade. The Row, as proposed, will be in the form of an oval and extend between the Cooperage and the south end of the Marine Lines.—*The Bombay Builder, March 5.*

THE works of addition at the Cathedral are now assuming a rather more satisfactory appearance. The new Organ Chamber has been vaulted in and opened to the body of the Church. The new Organ, which has been in Bombay for some time, is now being put together, and it is expected that it will be erected and ready for use in about two months. The work of the new Chancel is also well in hand. We hear that an Amateur Concert is contemplated in aid of the funds for erecting the Organ.

Mr. G. G. Scott's fountain for the Cathedral entrance has arrived, and is now being fixed under the superintendence of Captain Fuller, R. E. Purists in style will perhaps object to the introduction of Hindoo ornamental detail amongst purely mediæval and Christian work, which is due, we believe, to a suggestion of H. E. Sir Bartle Frere. The carving is most admirably executed by Mr. J. Birnie Philip of Brompton. Speaking of Fountains, we wonder when the Wellington Fountain near the Apollo Bunder is going to make its first performance. This Fountain which is a copy from one of Messrs. Barbezats' (Val d' Osne') productions, has now been in its present apparently completed state for some time, and we are at a loss to understand why it has not been formally opened. Possibly it may be intended to reduce the height of the lamps which surround it, and which are certainly so tall as to destroy any effect which might otherwise have been produced.

Be this as it may, we cannot but think that the money which has been expended on the fountain as it is, would have been sufficient to pay for the original design in its integrity with the addition of the figure at the top, which is, in our humble opinion, *the* point of the design.—*Id.*

THE Honorable Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy has been *starring* it at Goa. The fame of his great name had heralded his advent to that city long before that event took place. Sir Rustomjee has more real interest in Goa and its Government and people, than we in Bombay imagine. It is said that he has recently made extensive purchases of valuable lands in Goa, and if he succeed, as we hope he may, in utilising those fertile lands for the cultivation and growth of two of the most valuable staples of the trade of India, cotton and opium, we have no doubt but that he may grow fonder of Goa, and be induced to repeat his visits and identify himself more closely with its Government and people.—*Anglo-Portuguez, March 3.*

WE have read with unmingled pleasure the reply of the Government to the famous native petition against the late acting Judge, Mr. Anstey. If ever Sir Bartle Frere displayed the firmness and independence characteristic of the British statesman, it has been on this occasion, when it was the general belief that he would in all probability yield to the native pressure thus brought to bear upon his actions. The adoption and presentation of that petition was an unfortunate blunder which we doubt not the petitioners have already learned fully to appreciate and deplore. But there is one point connected with it, which we deem it to be our duty to notice on this occasion. It is that the Government reply adverts to the fact that among those whose names appear on the petition, there is one of our community. Perhaps on the principle that one swallow does not make a summer, it does not much matter to the community to know who this unit is who has thrown his feather's weight into the scales against Mr. Anstey. But it is as well that we should express our regret that the fact should have been so pointedly mentioned by Government, although no one can fail to perceive, trivial as the circumstance may appear at first sight, that it is not without its significance, as indicating the (dis) proportion which the body of the general educated community of Bombay, and at the same time justifying the refusal of Government to receive the petition as the consentient appeal to the whole native community of Bombay against Sir Bartle Frere's nomination of Mr. Anstey to the Bench of the High Court. We believe that at the meeting at Mazagon Castle, when the petition was adopted, no one of our three Justices of the Peace was present, although specially invited to attend. This should have warned the rest of the community against being decoyed into the signing of a petition which the Government reply unmistakeably characterizes as impolitic and improper.—*Id.*

A NEW APPOINTMENT.—We understand that it is the intention of the Military authorities, to appoint, at once, a Superintendent at the newly formed sanatarium at Mander Deo. We trust a judicious selection will be made, as it is always necessary to have a person fully qualified for such work nominated to the post.—*Deccan Herald, March 5.*

THE BOMBAY DOCK YARD POLICE.—It is said that the Bombay Dock Yard Police is shortly to be amalgamated with the General Police Force, and that a revision of the former has been sanctioned by the local Government, involving an additional expense of about Rs. 300 a month.—*Hurkaru, Feb. 27.*

AN IMPORTANT POINT CONCERNING ARTICLED CLERKS.

IN a case which came on for hearing in the Small Cause Court yesterday, before J. F. Hore, Esq., Mr. Mudhun, articled clerk to Messrs. Kelly, Hore and Manisty, solicitors, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff; and Mr. Barton, barrister-at-law, for the defendant. The learned counsel for the defence, before His Honor proceeded with the case, mooted an important question, namely, whether an articled clerk having passed the prescribed examination of pleadership can appear to plead before his passing the solicitor's examination, not on behalf of his own client, but that of his master? Mr. Barton observed that he did not moot the question with any ill-feeling towards Mr. Mudhun or other articled clerks, but he raised this point because he did not consider it proper for solicitors to take fees themselves and get the business done through their servants, who were not independent advocates.

His Honor in reply observed that no doubt it was a very important point, and that a short time ago a similar one was brought forward in a case in which Mr. Ghandeebhoy, articled clerk to Mr. Keir, was engaged, and in which he did not feel justified in certifying Mr. Ghandee's costs, inasmuch as he had not received the instructions directly from his client but through his master, who it seemed was engaged by the client in the first instance. That, according to one of the rules of this Court, pleaders as such were always admitted to practise in this Court, but from an unforeseen change of circumstances a class of pleaders had come into existence who are articled clerks, and who before having passed their examinations as solicitors come down here with instructions from their masters to plead, and the question was, whether that sort of practice should or should not be allowed? That on the occasion above referred to he had reserved the point for the opinion of the other Judges, but as he had not yet been able to obtain their decision he had better postpone this case until Friday next, by which time he and the other Judges would be in a position to give a final opinion on the subject. His Honor at the same time ascertained from Mr. Mudhun that in the present case the fees had gone not to Mr. Mudhun, but to the account of the solicitors to whom he was articled.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

LATITUDE 18° 53' 30" North; Longitude 4h. 51m. 16s. East. Height of Barometer above the Sea, 37 feet.

1866.	Mean Daily values, derived from 24 hourly observations.								Wind.	
Date.	Barometer corrected to 32° Fahr.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet Bulb Thermometer.	Dew point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8 parts.)	Maximum Temperature of Air, read at 9½ A. M. on following day.	Minimum Temperature of Air, read at 9½ A. M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
	inches	°	°	°			°	°		Miles.
Feb. 26th.	29.845	76.8	71.2	68.7	0.768	0.0	84.0	71.0	N. W.; S. E.; E. S. W.; S. W. & E	74.8
" 27th...	.848	75.9	72.1	70.5	.837	0.0	83.0	70.0	S. E.; S. S. E.; S. E. E. & W.	99.4
" 28th...	.847	76.7	70.5	67.6	.751	0.0	84.2	71.0	W. N. W.; W. N. W.	151.6
Mar. 1st ...	.853	77.0	69.2	65.5	.681	0.0	83.5	71.0	N. W. W.; N. W. W.	175.3
" 2nd ...	.859	76.9	71.6	69.3	.778	0.0	83.5	72.0	N. W. E.; W. & N. W.	156.0

FORT POLICE COURT.—5TH MARCH.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

THE OLD CHARGE.—John Jardine, an articled seaman of the British ship *Gatineau*, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands. On Saturday morning last, the prisoner refused to obey the command of the chief officer to turn to; and when called up before Captain John Cummings, the master of the ship, who desired him to go to duty, he flatly refused. To the magistrate's advice to go to his work, the prisoner made the answer "I will not see the ship again."

His Worship found him guilty, and, in consideration of his advanced age, sentenced him to a week's hard labour in the House of Correction.

ANOTHER CASE.—James Jordan and John Vorath, seamen of the ship *Euxine*, pleaded not guilty to a charge similar to that in the above case. On Saturday morning last, the first prisoner, a cook on board the ship, was drunk and refused to do duty; and the second prisoner, who is an articled seaman, also refused. This morning they again refused duty.

His Worship found both the prisoners guilty, and sentenced them to the House of Correction for two weeks each.

DITTO.—John William Mayer and Joseph Coulson, seamen of the ship *Elinor*, were also charged with refusing duty. At 6 o'clock on Saturday evening last, Captain Bowden, the master, on going on board, found the ensign flying for the police boat; and on enquiring as to the cause, was told by the chief officer that the prisoners had knocked off work. The captain called them aft and spoke to them, but they said they would not work. Before the magistrate also they refused to go on board and do duty.

They were found guilty and sentenced to the House of Correction for three weeks each.

A DANGEROUS COOK-HOUSE.—Mr. John Ryan, in the employ of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, charged Budoo Gooljar with making a fire near a large quantity of wool and saltpetre on the Carnac Bunder. The prisoner was observed cooking near the Bunder, about 200 yards from which is stored a quantity of wool and saltpetre. The prisoner said he had been cooking in a hut which has been given to him by the contractor to live in, as a watchman at the place. The prosecutor admitted this statement to be true. His Worship discharged the prisoner; advising the prosecutor to take measures, if he thought the lighting of fire in that locality to be dangerous, to instruct the contractor to remove the hut from that place.

AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE.—Dhondoo Suddoo, who appeared from the records of former convictions to have made thieving his profession, was charged with stealing Rs. 34 in cash, the property of Ghaseeram Mohunlall. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge; but with reference to former convictions against him, remarked, with a smile upon his countenance, that the subject matters of them formed the exploits of his youth, and that he had long since left off all questionable pursuits.

His Worship, on looking at the records from the jails, observed that the prisoner had been twice in the House of Correction and seven times in the County Jail, and that the discipline of the jails having failed to reform his ways, he must try another sort of punishment, which was that the prisoner receive twenty stripes.

A DISGRACEFUL PRIEST.—Pestonjee Nowrojee, a Parsee priest of very wretched appearance, was charged with stealing a watch, a gold ring, a piece of gold, some cash, and eighteen bottles of brandy, of the aggregate value of Rs. 50, and pleaded guilty. Pestonjee Dorabjee, the prosecutor, is a liquor seller, and knows the prisoner, who went to his shop occasionally to drink.

His Worship told the prisoner he was a disgrace to the priesthood, and sentenced him to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

WATCH STEALING.—Domingo Silva and Joao Rodrick were charged with stealing a watch and a guard, worth Rs. 19, the property of one Paul Miranda. On Sunday forenoon, about 11 o'clock, the prosecutor was going along the Chundanwaddy road when the two prisoners met him. The first closed with him and caught him by his waist, while the second snatched the watch and guard from his pocket, and both then ran away. Two policemen seized them with the property at some distance.

The prisoners, who were said to be "damaged characters" made a frivolous defence. They were sentenced to be imprisoned for four months each.

THE MASTER OF A SHIP IN TROUBLE.—Mr. Donald Cruiskshank, store-keeper to the G. I. P. Railway Company, with Mr. Crawford, the Company's solicitor, appeared before His Worship and applied for a search warrant on the following information laid by Mr. Cruikshank:—

I am store-keeper of the G. I. P. Railway Company. On or about the 13th January last, the ship *Euxine*, Devereux, master, arrived here from Newcastle with a consignment of 1,144 tons of coal for the said Company,—the terms of the charter-party being that all the coal on board the said ship, except such as was on board for the ship's own use, should be delivered to the said Company, for which the Company paid. The landing contractor of the Company named Dinshaw Shapoorjee was directed to land the coal from the *Euxine* and to deposit the same at the Boree Bunder. In consequence of information received by me, I have reason to believe that a considerable quantity of the said coal has not been delivered by the master of the said vessel according to the terms of the charter-party, and that the same is now secreted on board the said ship. I have also reason to believe that there are 50 tons or more of the said coal secreted in the hold of the *Euxine*, and I pray that a search warrant may be immediately issued in order that a search be made on the board of the *Euxine* for the above-mentioned coal. I further say to the best of my information and belief that the master of the said ship has denied that he has any more coal on board; and that he has offered a bribe of Rs. 100 to one Rustomjee Cursetjee, if the said Rustomjee Cursetjee, who is in the employ of the Company's landing contractor, would say nothing about the coal now on board. The said ship is on the eve of sailing; and I charge the master with defrauding the Company of the coal belonging to them, now on board the ship.

His Worship directed a warrant to be issued as applied for.

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MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—3RD MARCH.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

JAYSING RAMA was yesterday charged with stealing one gold armlet, of the value of twenty rupees, the property of a Hindoo named Bhickoo Ishwer.

From the evidence of the prosecutor it appears, that on the night of Saturday last, he was at a representation of a native drama in Coppersmith Street. He fell asleep on the verandah of the house; at this time the prisoner was near him. On the following morning, at about 5 o'clock, when he awoke, he found an ornament missing, which had been on his wrist. The prisoner was arrested on the same day by a policeman with the ornament under his arm.

A policeman materially corroborated the testimony of the complainant.

His Worship convicted the offender and sentenced him to be imprisoned for two months in the County Gaol with hard labour.

ABDOOL RYHIMAN, a servant in the employ of a native Hakeem named Shewjee Megjee, was charged with having stolen one silver watch and chain, of the aggregate value of thirty rupees, belonging to his master.

It appears from the evidence that the prisoner was a cook in the employ of the prosecutor, who on Friday last missed the watch and chain from his box. The prisoner denied all knowledge of the watch and chain; but on the following day did not attend to his work. The complainant reported the theft to the police, and on inquiry being instituted prisoner was found in the house of a devotee. The police arrested him, when he took them to the house of one Rowjee, who produced the watch and chain.

The prisoner urged in defence that he did not steal the watch, but it was given to him by the complainant in payment of his wages.

His Worship adjudged the accused guilty, and sent him to the County Gaol for three months with hard labour.

DADA BABAJEE was charged with stealing two pieces of wood, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company.

The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the County Goal with hard labour.

MOOLJEE CANJEE, Bala Muckoond Naik, and Wassoodew Naik, were charged at the instance of one Mr. Nusserwanjee Shapoorjee Paruck, for allowing their respective houses, situated in Girgaum Back Road, to be used as brothels and lodging houses for prostitutes, to the annoyance of the respectable inhabitants residing in the neighbourhood of those houses.

Mr. Louis, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution.

The three defendants in the case admitted that the houses in question were let to prostitutes. The complainant, Mr. Nusserwanjee, proved that these houses were a regular nuisance to the respectable persons residing in their vicinity.

Mr. Louis on behalf of the prosecution stated that it was really a disgrace that the owners of these houses put the respectable inhabitants residing in their neighbourhood to such annoyance and trouble. Under Act XLVIII. of 1860 a penalty of twenty-five rupees was inflicted on persons convicted of the offence, but the learned counsel asked the Court to inflict a severer penalty on these men, as the offence with which they were charged was very serious, inasmuch as they had been convicted of a similar offence before, but the houses had been used ever since for the same purpose.

His Worship severely reprimanded the defendants, and ordered them to discontinue the use of their houses as brothels within five days, in default a fine to the extent of twenty-five rupees would be imposed upon them for every day thereafter that the houses shall be so used.

LAW.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—MAR. 5.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE COMMISSIONER SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

In re John Dwyer.

IN this case the insolvent came up for his first hearing.

Mr. Anstey, on behalf of Muncherjee Eduljee Mehrjee, applied to the Court to order the insolvent to amend his schedule by inserting the name of his client in it as a creditor instead of as a debtor as it at present stood. The learned gentleman said that Muncherjee Eduljee was put down as a debtor to the estate in the sum of Rs. 68,000, whereas the contrary was the fact, and that he was a creditor for about Rs. 16,000. The learned counsel said that nearly all the entries in the schedule were fraudulent.

The Hon'ble Commissioner told the insolvent that he had better ask permission to amend his schedule by entering the name of Muncherjee Eduljee as a creditor in the same, for if it appeared on investigation that he should be so entered and he was not, it would put the insolvent in a bad position and would probably result in the dismissal of his petition.

The insolvent was understood to say that the claims of Muncherjee Eduljee were in reference to the outstanding debts of the firm.

The Hon'ble Commissioner postponed the case for a short time in order to allow the insolvent to make the necessary application to the Court.

Just before the rising of the Court, the insolvent, through his Solicitor, Mr. Leggett, declined to amend the schedule in the manner suggested, the second hearing was therefore ordered to stand for next Court day.

In re A. B. Collett.

Mr. McCulloch applied on behalf of the Official Assignee for an interim order for the insolvent, to enable him to point out some property, consisting of carriage wheels and other materials of the value of Rs. 30,000 which was in deposit with other things with a Parsee coachmaker, and urged that it was necessary that the insolvent should go in person to the depository to identify the property.

Mr. Taylor opposed the application on behalf of the Agra Bank.

The Hon'ble Commissioner did not consider that sufficient cause had been shown to warrant him in allowing an interim order, and expressed his opinion that it would answer the purpose required if the insolvent was permitted to go to the place with a sheriff's officer.

Mr. Taylor said that a writ of *habeas corpus* would be required to bring the insolvent out.

The Hon'ble Commissioner refused the application, on the ground that sufficient cause had not been shown, and ordered the insolvent to pay costs.

In re Megjee Kerpal and others.

Mr. Fergusson appeared to show cause against the *rule nisi* in this case for the dismissal of the insolvent's petition. It appeared that the petition had been filed on the 21st April last and the schedule on the 21st August. An application had been recently made to his Lordship in Chambers, but it was refused on the ground that it should have been made in Court. On the last insolvent day, Mr. Justice Couch had granted a *rule nisi* without going into the case, because proper notice had not been given to the other side. On that occasion Mr. Marriott had moved that the petition should be dismissed.

Mr. McCulloch objected on the ground that he had not been supplied with a copy of the affidavit.

The Hon'ble Commissioner ordered the case to stand over until next Court day.

In re Cassaram Ranjee, Succaram Ranjee, and Gungaram Ranjee.

The insolvents in this case came up for their second hearing. They were supported by Dr. Reid.

Mr. Pigott and Mr. O'Leary opposed for different creditors.

Mr. Pigott said that on the last occasion when the insolvents before the Court they were ordered to amend their schedule, which order they had failed to comply with The learned gentleman therefore submitted that the petition should be dismissed. He also stated that they had omitted to enter in their schedule certain property consisting of building materials now lying on the reclamation works at Apollo Bay. It was also urged that there was some property at Poona which had also been omitted from the schedule and that an unresonable time had elapsed since the filing of the petition.

Dr. Reid said that it was no fault of the insolvents that there had been so much delay, and that it had been put off to suit the opposing creditors.

The Hon'ble Commissioner said that the question to be answered was, why the amendment of the schedule had not been made?

Dr. Reid explained that he had himself stated to the Court the fact that there was certain building materials on the works, and that he had suggested the amendment of the schedule.

The Official Assignee here informed his Lordship that he had hopes soon to be in a position to pay seven per cent on the whole of the claims.

The Hon'ble Commissioner ordered the case to stand over till next Court day, and that the schedule should be generally amended, and if that was not complied with it would be peremptorily dismissed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ICE IN CHOLERA.

To the Editor of the Englishman.

SIR,—As there is a great deal of cholera at present among the lower class of natives, the following account may be both interesting and useful:—On Sunday the 25th of this month, about 10-30 A.M., my servants requested me to go and see a man who they said was dying of cholera, and to give him some medicine. I proceeded to the place, where I found a man lying on the ground in the greatest agony, with the usual symptoms of cholera,—vomiting, &c.; he was much emaciated, and to me appeared to be rapidly sinking. I had no medicine in the house. I ordered one of my servants to go round among the neighbours and try and get some medicine, but in this I was unsuccessful. I recollected, however, having read in the *Times* newspaper of the 10th or 11th October, an article bearing the signature of John Chapman, M. D., 25, Somerset Street, Portman Square, (of which I had taken a note), in which the writer advocated the use of a bag of ice down the spine. Feeling that if I did no good, I could, under the circumstances of the case, do no harm, I made up my mind to try whether ice would do any good. I now proceed to give you an account of what I did, and as to what the results were.

10-30 A.M., the man, a Mussulman, a hackerywallah, arrived with his own and other hackeries from Calcutta. He had been for two or more hours purging and vomiting violently; voice scarcely audible; pulse imperceptible; hands, arms, legs, and feet quite cold. He was throwing his legs about and twisting his body in great agony; he complained much of thirst. I gave him water with a little carbonate of soda in it He appeared to be sinking fast.

11 A.M. I procured some ice from a neighbour. Having no guttapercha bag I took the leg of a pair of flannel trowsers and made a long bag to reach from between the shoulder-blade to the bottom of the spine, of a width of three inches; into this I put broken ice and applied it on the spine. After I had applied the ice, the purging and vomiting ceased, and by 11-20 the spasms were much diminished.

11-30. The patient was much easier On questioning him, he said in a very low voice that he felt easier.

A little before 12, I found that his pulse was perceptibly stronger, and that his arm and legs, which were previously as cold as stones, began to be slightly warm. The flannel in which the ice was put was now saturated with water, and as Dr. Chapman said the cold was to be a dry, not a wet cold, one of my natives suggested the use of a bottle, on which I got a preserved fruit bottle into which I put the ice, and had the bottle held against the spine,

12-30. No more vomiting, &c.; the arms and legs getting warmer. No pain, very great thirst; I let the man drink as much as he liked. From this time until 1-30 P.M. I kept the bottle of ice on his back; when finding that his hands, arms, legs, and body were becoming hot as if he had fever, I removed the bottle of ice, and as I was about to leave my house for tiffin with a neighbour, I told my khansamah if fever came on, to put in the place of ice bottle a bottle of hot water.

4-30. I returned to the man. He was fast asleep, and a more deadly object I scarcely ever saw. At 5-30 he awoke and asked for food. I gave him some thick conjee with sugar and brandy.

7-30. A.M., Monday the 26th. The man is sitting up; convalescent, but weak. He wants to take his bullocks and hackery away. The above are the facts of the case.

A. P.

Calcutta, 26th February.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From Our Own Correspondents.*)

BARODA, 3RD MARCH.

WE are perhaps the least bit in the world dull here now, for the weather is getting unpleasantly hot, and nothing of general interest has been going on. The Guicowar is still out at Dubka, and most of the gentlemen in the station are going out there on the 7th inst.; there is to be a grand boar hunt, to which I understand people have been invited from Ahmedabad, and even from Poona. Those who prefer shooting will be allowed to pursue their favourite sport, it is said; but I will give you a full account of the whole affair when it is over, which will be more satisfactory than indulging in anticipations.

I hear that Sir Robert Napier is expected at Ahmedabad about the middle of this month. We have heard nothing of his intentions as to Baroda; I think it very likely that if he does visit this retired little spot, it will be more to have a look at the Guicowar's army than at the few men in cantonments. I hope he will come, as I have also an anxiety to witness the full display of H. H. Khunderao's force, or rather of that part of it which is near enough to Baroda, to form part of the exhibition. A review always reminds me of the boys who threw stones at the frogs; it's pretty good fun for the spectators, but an awful nuisance to the troops.

I see your correspondent "Gaekwaree" is down upon you again, and he is no doubt right in stating that as a rule we cannot get their real opinions from the natives, still occasionally we do stumble upon something apparently true. Not long ago I was at a place called Kullianwaree, which stands on the boundary of the Guicowar's land and ours. While there I began to chat with some young Parsees—not educated ones who spoke English, but quite young men in the country;—after a little while I asked them which they preferred, the British raj or the other. They replied, eagerly, "the British," and I exclaimed "Oh yes! you say that for me." To which they answered, "No, no; on the Guicowar's land if they want a cart, they send and take it and pay nothing." There was a precision about this touching complaint which struck me as very genuine, and I am induced to think that they had recently suffered in this way. I asked them why they did not move on to our ground, but they said how could they? all their people were near them and they had their land, and so on. Of course I know that Parsees cannot fairly be taken to represent the ordinary inhabitants. As far as my experience of these latter goes, I am bound to say that when out on shooting expeditions, the villagers have always been very civil to me, but this is possibly owing to my having usually paid them at about double the proper rate. Some who have been uncivil to other sportsmen, have been had up, and walked into so smartly, that I daresay civility is found to be the best policy. After all, the common villager most likely does not care much whether his *raj* is British or anything else; he gets his dhall, and his rice, and other necessaries, "*gaudentem patrios findere sarculo agros, Attalicis conditionibus nunquam dimoveas*:" and this unenterprising apathy is a very important element in all considerations affecting the peculiarities of uneducated Asiatics. I had a very good specimen of this wonderful stolidity in England some little time back. I saw a Mussulman pass the window of a house in a street in one of our watering-places, and immediately afterwards heard a single knock at the front door. Collecting my highest *bát* for the occasion, I at once went and suddenly opened the door, saying *Tum kya mangte ho?* The visitor moved not a single muscle of his face in surprise, but said at once with perfect readiness and gravity, *Khudáwand, main ummedwár hun*, &c., &c going on to say that he had attended the English Church *tin dafa*, and thought that this was a sufficient claim to *inam*. No European, in a foreign land, surrounded by people who spoke a strange tongue, could have refrained from displaying some emotion on hearing the familiar sounds of his native speech. But we, compared to the Asiatic, are sad bunglers at the *nil admirari* system.

We have just had a short visit from a portion of the local machinery of Government, but our "big men" have left us again to the weariness of solitude.

We certainly are lucky in possessing a racket court and swimming bath, and what our state would be without them in the hot afternoons, imagination refuses to contemplate. I cannot give you a long letter this time—Adieu.

BENGAL.

A DESPATCH from the Punjab tells us that the Frontier tribes are at their old game again, and are causing considerable trouble. They have murdered some grass cutters and discharged sepoys, we have been told, and have again sent the fiery Cross through the hills, for the gathering of the clans.—*Hurkaru, Feb.* 27.

WE are sorry to learn that Captain T. N. Harward, officiating 1st class Commissary of Ordnance, attached to the Agra Magazine, has been under arrest from the 25th December last. Lieutenant H. M. Mackenzie, of the C. Battery 19th Brigade. R. H. A. is officiating for him.—*Id.*

OWING to the frequent occurrence of robberies and murders in the East Indian Railway Company's carriages with impunity, the Governor-General, before taking other steps to prevent the same, has expressed a hope that the Agent of the East Indian Railway Company will take some steps indicative of a determination to check conduct evencing such neglect and apathy on the part of the subordinate officers of the Railway Company, and to warn them that they will be held responsible for taking prompt and effectual measures to ensure the ends of justice being attained in cases where security of life and property are concerned.—*Englishman, Feb.* 27.

WE find that cases of robbery and cattle-lifting, occasionally accompanied with bloodshed, are still numerous in Serohee. The high road from Muddar through Serohee to Erinpoora, passing as it does through a wild, rocky, and jungly country, and being the line of traffic between Palee and Ahmedabad, presents great attractions and opportunities to the lawless and Bheel portion of the population of Serohee and Marwar, and is not unfrequently the scene of robbery and bloodshed. There are regular organized bands of plunderers, who lurk about the jungle by the roadside. No person, however poor, dares to move about unaccompanied by a Bheel.—*Id.*

WE have been given to understand that Major T. B. Harrison, Examiner Pay Department, has issued orders on the Superintendents or Chief Examiners of all the Departments under his control, to the affect that they should furnish him with a statement exhibiting the names of the assistants in his office, and the opinion they entertain as to the respective character and qualifications of the several clerks. The object of Major Harrison in ordering such a return to be prepared is nothing more than that of revising the present establishment of his office, and putting it on a better footing. We hear that he has been led to this arrangement owing to a sad mistake of Rupees three thousand having been through some carelessness or other of his assistants, inadvertently crept into the audit of bills appertaining to the Meerut department attached to his office, and in view to put a stop to such errors in future he has resorted to the above course.—*Indian Daily News, Feb.* 27.

MADRAS.

THE BEST JOKE OF THE SEASON.—The following incident proves that there are amongst English gentlemen some who are utterly ignorant of the usages obtaining in our Courts of law. An officer lately got a summons to attend the Police Court to answer to a charge of assault preferred against him by his servant. He wrote a note to the presiding Magistrate to say that he was guilty and did not mean to defend the action. The Magistrate might fine him and he would be obliged if notice of the amount of the fine were given him through his servant, as he would remit the same as early as possible. The Magistrate, it need hardly be added, refused to entertain any such proposal, and insisted upon the attendance of the officer, who contrived, however, to compromise the matter.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Feb.* 28.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE have heard that in order to mark their sense of Mr. Wingfield's worth, some of the officers in the Oude Commission have subscribed a large sum to present him with a suitable testimonial on his quiting India.—*Pioneer, Feb.* 28.

THE Jullunder "Kunkur" case has at length been decided, and as was inevitable, when the case was heard before an officer like Mr. Forsyth, has been given in favor of the defendant, Mr. E. Taylor, the claim of the Government having been dismissed with costs. We shall hereafter offer some comments on the whole case. Now that the great Kunkur controversy has been disposed of, the public may indulge in the hope that the roads of the district will feel the benefit of the decision. The entire road between Jullunder and Umritsur is, we understand, now in a most disgraceful condition, and we should like to know what account the Government will give to a tax-paying public—for charging that public double cost for repairing a great thoroughfare, and neglecting to repair it at all, while they are bringing Kunkur from a distance of some sixteen miles or so at double expense, rather than pay a reasonable price to an "interloper."—*Id.*

IT may interest the medical officers of H. M.'s Army in this country to know that, as we are credibly informed, it has been ruled by the head of the department at home, that where any regimental medical officer applies to exchange to the staff, if such officer has completed or is about to complete five years' service abroad, he must not only guarantee the payment of his own passage to England, but also that of his successor to India, a condition which we need scarcely say very few will care to accept, and fewer still would be able or willing to comply with. The present Director-General seems to take a pleasure in setting aside the wishes of his subordinates and setting up a standard of departmental stringency and non-concession which would doubtless be regarded as a boon in the days of the barber-surgeons of Henry the Eighth, and be hailed with acclamation by those unhappy occupants of the cockpit whom Smollett so humorously describes, but which is now out of keeping with the spirit of the age, and is certainly not calculated to enlist a higher order of talent than that we have been lately blessed with. Such a course of obstructiveness can profit no one; such dog-in-the-manger interference is to be deprecated in the interests of the public; it cannot possibly add to the efficiency of the service, and it may impair it by introducing an element of dissatisfaction and disgust, which the other amenities of the department will scarcely remove, and by perpetuating associations that had better be allowed to expire.—*Id.*

WE have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from the column entering Bhootan, under command of Colonel Richardson, C. B., which corroborates our telegram of the 17th.

It states that the grandfather of the Dhurm Rajah has sent a messenger to the Political Officer at Saleeka, to say that if he would stay the advance of the troops, the guns would be given up by the 22nd instant. It had been known in camp some days, that the guns were at Yongar, about four marches in advance of the troops, and that orders had been received by the several Rajahs *en route* to Dewangiri to lay a dâk to convey them to that post, but the advance of the troops had of course put an end to this.

The troops having, by the forced march on the 6th instant, succeeded in securing the bridge over the Monass, a movement which reflected great credit on all concerned, has so frightened the inhabitants, and invested them with the idea that the British Government are going to take possession of their country, that they are rendering great assistance in the shape of coolies for the carriage of supplies, and will not understand that we are not going to remain; the consequence is that they would use their influence to induce the guns to be given up. It was also known in camp that the Bhooteahs had stockaded themselves about four miles beyond Kenkar at a difficult part of the road, and intended resisting the advance of the troops, and if driven back, to retire to another stockade between that and the Khoorie River, over which there is a suspension bridge, which the Bhooteahs would destroy to prevent the further advance of the troops. This bridge must be saved at all risks, for the delay would be very great if the troops had to construct a new one.

The troops are reported to be very healthy, and in good spirits. They experienced for four days very severe weather—first rain and then snow—which prevented supplies from coming up; but now that the weather has cleared up again, the supplies are coming up in abundance.

The force is annoyed at the delay, but all preparation is being made for an advance on the 22nd instant, in case the guns are not given up, and they will make up for the delay by the rest, and the determination to go on and punish the enemy.—*Id.*

THE FORTHCOMING BUDGET.

(*From the Indian Daily News, Feb.* 27.)

PEOPLE are beginning to speculate as to whether Mr. Massey, on Budget day, will have the pleasant tale of a surplus, or the unpleasant one of a deficit, to unfold to the public. The prevalent opinion is that there will be a deficit—an opinion that has been given forth with apparently all the confidence of certainty by one influential weekly journal. The only real certainty, however, that can exist just now with reference to the approaching financial exposition, is that as yet it is not, cannot be certain whether it will expose a balance to the bad or a surplus to the good. Until about the last moment this cannot be known, and between the present and the earliest practicable last moment for the delivery of the Budget Speech, there should at least be a month and a half to run, though anxiety "to get away to Simla" may somehow or other have the effect of shortening that period by one half.

And now to the consideration of grounds on which the deficit is prognosticated. First, there is the Bhootan war, which though it has cost a very great deal more than the objects it sought to achieve were worth, should certainly not have cost us the million sterling newspaper rumour would set it down at. The war in Sittana cost, if we remember aright, but £400,000, and there is really no reason why that in Bhootan should cost twice and a half as much: indeed, we are inclined to vaticinate that the final accounts will shew that the operations in Bhootan have been of a less expensive character than is generally thought. As to the ordinary items of Receipts and Charges, it is known to the public that "Opium" will exhibit a large increase, while, on the other hand, Salt will show a considerable falling-off, though the collections under that head in this Presidency have been equal to, if not in excess of the average of the preceding five years: it is in the Bombay Presidency that the deficiency under this head will be found to have had its origin. Next, there is certain to be a large deficiency under the head of Customs. For full one half of the year 1865-66, trade was very dull, approaching a state of stagnancy,—a condition of things equivalent to sadly decreased imports, or at any rate, a sadly decreased circulation of duty-paying seaborne imports. The high price of cotton had a good deal to do with this, but so also though in less degree, had the dishonesty of some home exporters of cotton fabrics. The Natives may for a season be duped, but they are a little too sharp to be trapped into buying mildewed cotton cloth year after year. But the great hiatus in the receipts of the current year, as also in those of the coming year, will be found ascribable to the abolition of the Income Tax by Sir Charles Trevelyan. The Act imposing that tax expired on the 31st July 1865. The reduction of receipts from this cause alone will be found to have been from £600,000 to £700,000. It is said that Sir Charles Wood has interdicted the imposition of any new tax in lieu of that on incomes, and that consequently no impost in substitution will be proposed this year. But Sir Charles Wood has resigned, and if the Indian Government finds itself likely to be and hard-pushed for money during the approaching official year, it will have to disregard any injunction of the kind it may have received; and to pass a License Bill (or, if not that, some other fiscal measure) on the principle of that introduced by Mr. Harington in 1859, which in the face of obvious necessity, would be as popular now, as it was unpopular when originally brought forward in the above year. Another item of receipts which is almost certain to exhibit a falling-off is Stamps. The consumption of Stamps is in a great degree to be measured by the prevalence of litigation, and when trade is dull litigation is dull also: in fact bad times for the merchants are also bad times for the lawyers. On the other hand there has been a saving in Public Works during the current year. The Department has not given up the old habit of estimating loosely, and so in 1864-65 estimated the sum it would require for expenditure, in the present year at something like forty lakhs of Rupees more than it has been able, or during the year, will be able to expend. Against this (which, however, with other similar sums will have gone a long way to make up the deficit of last year) there must be taken into account a sum of, at least, fourteen lakhs of Rupees, which will be required to carry out the proposed increase of all Uncovenanted judicial salaries from Principal Sudder Ameen to Moonsiff inclusive This increase must extend to other grades of the public service if not this year, at no distant period. This insurmountable necessity, coupled with the rapid depreciation in the purchasing power of money, gives rise to the suspicion that the cycle of years of surplus has terminated, and that, unless a new policy be resorted to, we are in for a cycle of deficits.

THE LEADER OF THE RISING IN SPAIN AND QUEEN ISABELLA.

(*From the Saturday Review.*)

PRIM has been as polite as his adversaries, and has taken care not to hint that his rising had any intelligible object. He was, and remains, the special favourite of Queen Christina, he is a staunch friend of Isabella II., and on the best of terms with all the leaders who are not shooting with him, but have stayed behind at Madrid. Narvaez only recently recalled him from the exile into which he had been hurried on the failure of his last attempt to have the short-lived fun of a sporting revolution. And, still more recently, O'Donnell, in the most handsome manner, finding that Prim was short in his accounts, and owed the nation a debt for monies received during the famous Mexican expedition, cancelled the debt altogether, like the unjust steward in the parable, and made himself friends with Prim's revolutionary unrighteousness. Prim does not wish to hurt him, nor he to hurt Prim; and the Queen, with a fine sense of what is due to a noble, enterprising, sporting gentleman, has declined to sign a decree which was drawn up through a mistaken feeling of decorum, and purported to take away all Prim's titles, honours, and dignities. The Queen naturally felt that she had better things to do than to sign a decree degrading Prim one day, and another decree restoring him, which she knew would be presented to her on the morrow. For the Queen has her own business to attend to, and it is business of far more importance to her than any nominal interference with the pleasures and pursuits of a sporting General. She has had better things to think of. She has just presented the Virgin with a splendid gown of moire-antique, rose-coloured, trimmed with magnificent blonde and tufts of green feathers and marabouts. Now it cannot be an easy thing to know how so very distinguished a person would alike to dress, and it must have cost much careful thought to decide that the Virgin's taste in all human probability inclined to rose-coloured silks with tufts of green feathers. And the whole Spanish nation is much interested in the correctness of the choice, for if the Virgin is satisfied, it may be hoped that the Queen will get safely through her coming perils, and that the great catastrophe will be averted which would raise at once the alarming question of the continuance of her dynasty.. She has, however, other duties, and must settle what is to be done with the baby when it is happily and safely born. This has been most satisfactorily arranged, even in the very midst of the disquiet which Prim's retirement to his different shooting-boxes must have awakened. The King—good obedient man—is to take the Royal infant, and after having studied, we presume, its tiny features with some natural curiosity, he is to present the little stranger to the diplomatic corps, and to invest it with the order of the Golden Fleece if it is a boy, and with the Band of the Noble Ladies of the Queen Maria Luisa, if it is a girl. This is what the Queen and her Court have been thinking of, and have planned, while Europe has been supposing that a disloyal General was seducing her troops and threatening her capital. Not but that there was some little disturbance in the capital itself. There was a tumult, and shops were shut, and men ran to hotels and cafes blanched with terror, for it was rumoured that the mob was rising, and it was ascertained that a band of young heroes, the eldest of whom was not more than twelve or thirteen years of age, had pronounced for Prim. There are said to be at least ten thousand soldiers in Madrid, and so this great demonstration of democratic babies came to nothing; but still it was frightful while it lasted. Things looked still more serious when two serjeants, who had placed themselves at the disposal of the insurgents, were arrested under circumstances admitting of no doubt that they had been guilty of treason. It was a very embarrassing crisis for the Government, as it seemed as if some severity ought to be shown towards military offenders caught in open rebellion; but the Government was equal to the occasion, and, by quietly letting the prisoners escape, relieved itself from all difficulty.

IRRITABLE PEOPLE.

(*From the London Review, Feb.* 3.)

THERE is a certain class of minds by no means rare whose glory seems to be that their life has been one long martyrdom from their mother's womb. Whenever you meet a man of this stamp—whether it be in his business or in his private house—at a dinner party or an evening party—at his club or in the field—he will take up his parable, and his parable will be a grievance of some kind against somebody or other. There is no limit to the grotesque shapes which his grievances assume under his bilious manipulation. It may be that the burthen of his complaint is that wherever he goes he can get nothing fit to eat—that the last really good dinner he ate was at his mother's table, before he was married—that as to the state of things in his own household, he can only account for it by declaring that his wife and his servants, and the butcher, and the baker, and the cheesemonger, and the fishmonger are in league against him, for he can never get a dinner to his mind. Or perhaps he is one of those unfortunate men who when they make up their minds to take a holiday and enjoy themselves, are invariably thwarted by the weather, or the illness of their wives, or the baby going into fits. But these little combinations of sinister influences are trifles compared to what is passing through the mind of the man who has brought himself to believe that there is ever some living energetic personal enemy who is doing all he can to crush him. Commend us to the man who believes that he is surrounded by a host of enemies! If he were a more rare specimen of humanity than he is, he would be worthy of a cage in the Zoological Gardens. His very look is enough to tempt you to encourage his fancies, in order to enjoy the ludicrousness of the position. Note his eyes—their restless eagerness of attention assures you that every word you utter, by way of serio-playful insinuation that there is a hostile influence at work somewhere, is taken up by him and transformed into an active personal foe. Whilst you are with him, and listening to his grievances, and slyly enjoying the joke by experimentalizing upon his absurd credulity, he will regard you as a true friend—the truer and stauncher the more enemies you can assist him in conjuring up; but to-morrow you may be pretty sure that you too will be numbered amongst his enemies—not because he has discovered that you have been playing with him, but because he has happened to see you talking to Mr. Jones, who is in the same line of business with himself. It seems, indeed, a pity that such a glorious mark for the shafts of ridicule should be lost to those who enjoy the sense of the ridiculous. By some unaccountable freak of fortune, this wholesale manufacturer of the hostile material may stand tolerably high in the commercial world. His fears operating more strongly upon him than his prejudices, he has managed to keep about him a staff of assistants who have saved him from himself. But, do you think he has any conception that his success is attributable to their ability? He has not the most remote idea of it. The whole of the good fortune which he is enjoying is due to his sagacity in detecting his enemies.

What are we in sober seriousness to think of such a man? Does he deserve our consideration? Is it just to society that he should share our sympathy? Let us look at him a little more closely by contrasting him with the man who has real enemies to fight. There is many a man whose talents have exposed him to the arrows of the envious, and who has had to fight a real fight upon the social battle-field—but because he was a man of talent he fought nobly and honourably, and his bearing throughout was the earnest of his final victory. He has put his enemies to silence, and how does he bear himself towards them? He is ready to convert them into personal friends, for he can prove to them that their very opposition has formed one of the strongest elements of his success. They roused him to greater personal exertion, they taught him to look more closely into himself, they were his finger-posts to his own weak points, they were his unconscious tutors who led him up to the honours of a double first-class. Let us then draw liberally upon our charity, and go and teach that enemy-tortured individual how he can convert his foes into friends. Would he thank you for your intended service? He would not. The man who has for years brooded over the existence of a host of enemies to which his imagination has given an active aggressive life, would not thank you to point out how he could put them to flight. You who have lived outside the sphere of these wholesale manufacturers have no notion of the depth of their morbid philosophy.

The simple-minded, straightforward man, who believes in what he sees, and has no suspicion of his being a very much better man than his neighbour, cannot conceive what satisfaction there is in being surrounded by a network of enemies. Little skilled in the tortuous ways of the world, you perhaps, if you were to fail in some great undertaking, would be innocent enough to blame yourself for not having carried it out to a successful issue. It would not occur to you to ward off the remarks that might be made upon your shortcomings by turning them aside to others. Your imagination would be too dull to persuade your friends that it was to no fault of yours that the miscarriage of your plans was to be attributed. In your sublime candour you would be weak enough to accuse yourself. What a consummate poverty of tact in dealing with a crooked world! Are you not sharp enough to see that that last play of yours which was submitted to the public and which you flattered yourself would have placed you at the head of dramatic authors, would have attained all the success you had predicted for it if it had not been for those jealous enemies, who by their malignant hisses in the pit and their unjust criticisms in the newspapers, contrived to damn it? The plot and construction of your play were faultless, as you well know. Why, then, was it damned? Clearly, it was a knot of unscrupulous men that had entered into a combination to crush you. And then, how about that patent, which was to make your fortune? When this admirable invention was put into practical operation, and was pronounced a failure, can you not now see that its condemnation was due not to its lack of merit, but to the machinations of the man who had a rival patent in the field? Again, that last book of yours, over which you burned so much oil, and which you felt convinced would gain for you a world wide reputation—What was the reason that it fell flat upon the public taste? You maintain that the book in itself deserved all the measure of success you had counted upon. Is it not quite certain, then, that the palate of the public was vitiated by an enemy who poisoned the wells in the night?

Returning to our enemy-mongers, let us ask once more how, in the interests of society, we ought to deal with such men? Undoubtedly, the weakness of their digestion and the weakness of their intellect are claims upon our sympathy. Ruthless prescriptions, indeed, have been suggested; but we do not live in mediæval times. We have to accommodate our modes of action to the requirements of an age which has given birth to a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Under the protection of this society men of a dyspeptic turn of mind will come within that wide philanthropy which shuts its eyes to the question whether the collar has been placed on the animal by some irresistible power, or whether the animal has manufactured the collar for itself.

MAJOR BRADY'S LETTERS.

(*From the Army and Navy Gazette, Jan.* 27.)

GRUBBY'S HOTEL, GERMAN-STREET.

My dear Tom,—Straggles gave me such an account of *The Master of Ravenswood* that I devoted my only off-night to it. I grieve to say I admired the scenery more than the piece, and the acting more than the drama. I don't complain of the utter perversion of Walter Scott's novel, or of the version of the master of Ravenswood by Mr. Fechter, but I do object decidedly to the introduction of low melodramatic "effects" and absurd incidents in a play which requires every attention in detail to prevent the disastrous effects of reason of criticism being brought to bear on it. In the very first scene there is a highly got-up woodman tracking a wild bull. The scene represents a well-inhabited district by the sea-shore, with houses close at hand, and yet he is following the spoor like a Caffre in a South African prairie. Then Sir Ashton, who is in mortal dread of the Master, saunters in very grandly attired with his lovely daughter in a blue sash by his side, as if a crafty old lawyer would have ever done anything half so foolish and so provocative of rheumatism as to go out in thin shoes by the seaside. Fechter, instead of appearing as a ruined, desperate, impoverished man, is dressed *en prince*, as gorgeous as the day. I would have him in black—not too fine—till he goes to Ravenswood, when he might put on some ancient grandeur. If Mr. Simpson had only put in a line or two to make it appear that the Master had been educated in France, he would have removed the granting effect of the accent in the midst of Caleb Balderstone's excellent Scotch and admirable acting. But the most astounding thing is his strength. You must know that for some indescribable reason Mr. Palgrave Simpson causes Bucklaw and poor Lucy to be marched in a procession, to be married by torch-light in a ruined chapel, without bridesmaids or any lady attendant but mama. The Master of Ravenswood rushes into the chapel, and reappears carrying, as my eyes believe, Miss Leclerc—Lucy I mean—with whose *eidolon* he bounds across the stage, and proceeds by easy stages to rocks upon the seashore, where, by a wondrous effort of stage painting and mechanism, he is swallowed up with his lifeless love in his arms. One would think Bucklaw and the retainers could have overtaken him so heavily handicapped, but they judiciously give him a good start before they are laid on the scent, and the first who appears on the scene is the stout lady-mother, leading the whole pack of gillies and nobles. This is to violate the probabilities. But, natheless, the beautiful scenery, the acting and the fine bold situations render the piece very affective and I went away quite pleased and bewildered, and rather glad that Mr. Grieve does not think it worth while to get up another deluge.

I have been to see *Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp* at Covent Garden; and as your boys will soon be coming over, on their way to Harrow—for you are too good an Irishman to send your children to an Irish school—I advise you to despatch Dionysius, Malachi, and Terence (but not the eldest, Cornelius, because the ballet may be too much for him devout as he is), to see the pantomime. It is very gorgeous and very wonderful. The *miss-in-sane*, as our old quartermaster used to call it, cannot well be excelled; but as for the story of "Aladdin," there's such an utter abscuration that no fellow can make it out. Of course the transposition of the *locus agendi* to China in general and Canton in particular, gives great opportunities for effects and vagaries; but all through I was more amused by Payne than transported with pleasure. I thought, with some feelings of disgust at the withering results of eleven years' peace, of an Aladyn—Allahdeen—up in Belgravia, Tom, where any sort of lamp would have been a treasure, and where one of the celestial beings who displayed so much limp and bust, and so little muslin, might have married any sub in the division. The blaze of colours the beauty of the group in the dancing, the richness of the dresses, and the glories of the scenery could not be outdone; and there was one bit in which Phœbus Appollo, represented by a great Rubens's blonde, seated in a chariot of the Sun, drawn by four admirably classical horses, appeared as the vanishing point of a tremendous group of nymphs bathycolpic, poor Thackeray would say, and Nora Creinic, as I would observe (only fortunately there was no breeze about), that made even me compel the elastic air between my vehement palms.

Oh! but why do I know so much? Why am I aware that Mr. Payne is going to do such bad things when he spies an innocent pieman or policeman, and why am I so versed in the mysteries of all pantomime that I can scent every trick two minutes in advance, and lose all the pleasure and delighted surprise of my innocent young friends? Tom, Horace was a humbug. *Nil admirari* is the art of being miserable, and I don't believe he ever meant to have the popular construction put on his words. You see you are getting some advantage from my being in London, for I am going to all the plays for you, and I will tell you more if I am not ordered off to Ireland, where we will soon be altogether at this rate.

It is the fashion to say the lower orders in Ireland are discontented. Is there any order there contented except the fellows who have had a good day's fox-hunting? Are the Lords contented? Are the Commons contented? Read the speeches of Irish Lords and Commoners *passim*, as we say in the classics. The Fenians are put down. So was Silken Thomas; so was O'Neil; so were Tories, rogues, and rapparees; so were Whiteboys and Rockites; Peep o' Day Boys; the men of '98; Fitzgerald and Emmet; O'Connell and Smith O'Brien; but what security is there that next year or any year their descendants will not spring up in some new form? Fenianism is only a symptom of a disease of the Constitution—like pimples or a rash. It shows something is wrong; and all I can say is, I would feel very grateful to the doctor who would come in and cure the complaint. When the Fenians were first heard of, it was the fashion merely to inquire into the meaning of the word. There was a good deal of fun made out of it. The Irish militia, who performed Munchausenic feats as a condition of ordinary military service, were fair game for Ministers and *Punch*, and for facetious paragraphs, but now we are getting uneasy, and flustered, and serious. There are Fenians in the Army, there are more than we like in Ireland, and many more in America, ridiculous as they are. And now it is proposed to give up the Irish Church, as if a sop to the Roman Catholic clegy would propitiate the Fenians, who are kicking as hard as they can against the priests, just on the principle that Lord Russell acted on when he offered posts to Monsell and Gregory. Talking of the Church puts me in mind of Aldershot.

Why was the iron church put in the most inconvenient position, unless the "authorities" desired to mortify the flesh of the British soldier by a march of a mile and a half to and from the sacred edifice? See them trudging through the mud in wet weather, and through the dust in dry, and observe the expression on their faces! If you can call it "devotional," Thomas, you are a man of great faith. Why shouldn't a church be in the centre of the parish? As you are up in town, I wish you would say a word to any outlying "authority" you can pounce upon, to prevent their perpetuating the site. Now is the time to move it. The sacred building, like our men-of-war now-a-days, is of iron, and can be easily moved to the midst of the camp, and then every soldier will be within five minutes of. It is not a pretty thing in architecture; but no one more than myself insists on its utility, and, therefore, I desire to see the most made of it. "My heart untutored fondly turns to thee," dear Aldershot, and the Long Valley for ever lies smiling before me. There was a German bootmaker near the Opera who managed to lug in Staudigl, no matter what was talked of. Jack Pipes and Wombwell had a bet that he would get Staudigl's name in after five minutes, let the subject of conversation be what it might. They enter. Quoth Pipes, "You have heard, schumacher, what has happened in St. James's-park?" "No, cabden, I haff not." "Well, the banks of the pond have burst, and all the water is out." "Mein Gott!—mein Gott!" exclaimed the Sartor; "Vy, Staudigl vill not haff his vauk dis evening! Staudigl take a vauk every evenin py de drees along dis panks of de pond in de bark!" So of me and my oasis, to which my mental eye is directed even through the golden haze which veils the glory of Grubby's best bedroom. There is tremendous excitement about the reductions—a general feeling that somebody is no better than he ought to be, and that De Grey and Ripon is a Head Centre in disguise warring against the British Empire!

There's that Emperor going to reduce still more, I am told. Perhaps Aldershot will be abolished at last. Well, I will have served long enough then. Keep some woodcocks for me in case the regiment is sent over. I have had a little leave for shooting, which is more than all my friends can say, for there have been cruel cases of crusty colonels and heartless oppression; but I would like to get among the long tails. By the by, have you heard of the row between the Prince and my lord and the "rocketers?" His Royal Highness is becoming a very fair shot, and he is getting practice enough at it anyway.—Yours always, B.

THE BEAU-MONDE AND THE DEMI-MONDE IN PARIS.

(*From the Saturday Review, Feb.* 27.)

THE Paris journals lately surprised their French, and startled their foreign readers by an announcement for which, after all, both should have been prepared. No one who is at all conversant with the ordinary course of Parisian life—we do not say familiar with its inner mysteries—ought to have been astonished at hearing that certain *grandes dames* of French society had sought for invitations to a masqued ball which was to be given by a distinguished leader of the *demi-monde*. We have had, in our own country, certain faint and partial indications of the same curiosity, revealed in an awkward and half-hesitating sort of way. English great ladies once made an off-night for themselves at Cremorne, in order to catch a flying and furtive glance, not of the normal idols of those gay gardens, but of the mere scenic accessories to their attractions and triumphs. But as yet we have never heard that the matrons of English society have sought an introduction to the Lais of Brompton or the Phryne of Mayfair, even under the decorous concealment of mask and domino. Nor has it yet been formally advertised here that the motive of so unusual a request was a desire to learn the arts and tactics by which the gilded youth—and, it might be added, the gilded age—of the country is subjected to the thrall of venal and meretricious beauty.

That such a rumour should be circulated and believed in France is—to use the current slang—"highly suggestive." It suggests a contrast of the strongest, though it is far from a pleasing, kind between the society of to-day and the society of other days. It was long the special boast of the French that with them women enjoyed an influence which in no other part of the world was accorded to their sex, and that this influence was at least as much due to their mental as to their physical charms. The women of other nations my have been more beautiful. To the Frenchwoman was specially given the power of fascination; and it was the peculiar characteristic of her fascination that its exercise involved no discredit to the sense or the sensibility of the men who yielded to it. A power which showed itself as much in the brilliance of *bons mots* and repartee as in smiles and glances, a grace of language and expression which enhanced every grace of feature and of attitude, a logic which played in the form of epigram, and a self respect which was set off rather than concealed by the maintenance of the most uniform courtesy to others—such were the arts and insignia of the empire which the most celebrated Frenchwomen, from the days of Maintenon and De Sévigné to those of Madame Deffand and Madame Roland or those of Madame Recamier, exercised over the warriors, sages, and statesmen of France. The homage paid by the men to the brilliant women who charmed the society which they had helped to create may not always have been perfectly disinterested. The friendship of the women for their illustrious admirers may not always have been perfectly Platonic. There may have been some impropriety—or, as our more Puritan friends would say, some sin—in the intercourse of some of the most celebrated Frenchmen and Frenchwomen. Yet even this could not have been predicated of all. Madame de Sévigné's reputation comes out clear and spotless even from the foulest assault of wounded vanity and slighted love. We do not forget the comprehensive loves and the deliberate inconstancy of Ninon. But Ninon, corrupt as she may have been, was not venal. She did not ruin her lovers by her covetousness, and then receive their wives and sisters in her *salons*. She was courted by elegant and virtuous women because she was the single and solitary instance as yet known of a woman possessing every grace and every charm save the grace and charm of virtue. Whatever may have been the relations between the sexes in those days, it was at least free from grossness. The charms which attracted men to the Maison Rambouillet were not those, of sense alone, or in a special degree. They were those of conversation at once spirited, graceful, elegant, and vivacious. To an accomplished man there is perhaps no greater social treat than to hear good French spoken by an educated and clever Frenchwoman. In her hands a language of which both the excellences and the defects eminently qualify it for the purposes of conversational combat becomes a weapon of dazzling fence. Those delicate turns of phrase which imply so much more than they express fly like Parthian shafts, and the little commonplaces which may mean nothing do what the pawns do when manipulated by a clever chess-player—everything. And in the age when the empire of Frenchwomen rested upon their grace and power in conversation there was ample matter to task their remarkable talents. It was an age of new ideas. Government, religion, and philosophy; the administration of the kingdom and the administration of the universe; the rights of kings to be obeyed by their people and the right of the Creator to the adoration of his creatures; the claims of privilege and the claims of prerogative; the pretensions of rank and the pretensions of the *roturier*; the conflicts of science and theology—all these furnished materials for the tongues of the clever women, materials of which the clever women fully availed themselves The final result was not, indeed, wholly satisfactory. How many a short sharp sarcasm, shot from the tongue of brilliant *causeuses*, rebounded on the gilded rooms wherein it first hurtled! How many a satire, sugared with compliment, at which rival beaux chuckled in delight, came back with its uncovered venom to the hearts of those whose admiration had first provoked it! How many a gibe of reckless truth, aimed at courts and nobles, distilled through laquais and waiting-maids into the streets of Paris, to whet the after-wrath of that fierce canaille! Many of those clever women had better been silent; many of those pungent epigrams had better been unsaid. Still, while the sprited talk went on, life was illumined by no common brilliance; and vice not only decked itself, but forgot itself, in the guise of intelligence and wit.

But what a change is it now! There are drawing-rooms in Paris which are more brilliant and gorgeous than any that De Sévigné or Recamier ever sat in. But their brilliance and splendour are not of such airy impalpabilities as genius or wit. They are solid, substantial, tangible. They are the brilliance and the splendour, not of ablemen and clever women but of the upholsterer, the mechanician, and the decorator. There is gold, there is marble, there is lapis lazuli; there are pictures, statues, ormolu-clocks; there are rich velvets and cloud-like lace, and a blaze of amethysts, rubies, and diamonds. There are trains of Imperial dimensions and tiaras of Imperial brightness. And in whose honour is all this grand display? To whom is the court paid by this mob of sombre-clad and neatlygloved men of every age, from twenty to sixty? Who have taken the place of the great female leaders of society whose names have added lustre to France? Strange as it may seem, their successors are second-rate or third-rate actresses, opera-dancers, and singers at public rooms and public gardens. We do not intend to undertake the superfluous task of penning a moral diatribe, or inveighing aginst the immorality of the age. Sermons there are, and will be in abundance on so prolific and provoking a theme. In every age actresses and ballet-girls have had their admirers. In every age, probably, they will continue to have admirers. But what is worthy of note is this. Formerly this admiration was of an esoteric kind. The worshippers adored their divinities in secret. The temples of the goddesses were, at any rate, not obtruded on the public eye, nor in possession of the most open, public, and splendid streets. The cult, too, was confined to a narrower circle. But now all this is changed; the fanes of the divinities are splendid and in the most splendid streets; the cult is open, avewed, public. The worshippers are of every age, and are all equally indifferent to secrecy. There is no restriction and no exclusion, save on two grounds—those of poverty and intelligence. There is a kind of intellect admitted into this gorgeous coterie, but it is intellect in livery. The dramatic author and the dramatic critic are now as much appendages to the dramatic courtezan as her coachman and her *femme de chambre*. Where professional reputation depends on scenic effect, and scenic effect depends upon the *équivoques* put into the actress's mouth, and the applause with which their delivery is received, the man who concocts the *équivoques* and the man who criticises their delivery become equally objects of attention to the actress who is looking out for a *clientel*. Saving these necessary exceptions, these assemblies are composed of rich old men anxious to dissipate the money which they have made, and rich young men as anxious to dissipate the wealth which they have inherited. And now we hear that the wives and sisters of these men seek admission to these Paphian halls.

It is, indeed, not an unnatural, though it is far from a decent, curiosity which prompts ladies entitled to the reputation of virtue to examine something of the life and domestic economy of those ladies whose very existence presupposes an entire repudiation of virtue. The married women naturally desire to know something of the manners and mien and language of the rivals whose arts have diverted their own husbands' treasures into alien and obnoxious channels. When a wife hears that her husband has, at one magnificant stroke on the Bourse, carried off one or two millions of francs, she is curious to ascertain the process by which no inconsiderable proportion of these winnings has been "affected" to the payment of Madlle. Thedorine's debts or to the purchase of Madlle. Valentine's brougham, and the anxious mother, who has long dreamed of the ceremony which might unite the fortunes of her dear Alcide with the *dot* of her opulent neighbour's daughter, is tortured between the misery of frustrated hopes and curiosity to understand the motives which impel Alcide to become the daily visitor of Madlle. Gabrielle in the Rue d'Arcade, and her daily companion when riding in the Bois de Boulogne. Certainly the subject is a very curious one. But does the solution of the problem quite justify the means taken to solve it? Might not enough be inferred from the antecedent histroy of those who are the subjects of it to dispense with the necessity of a nearer examination. Take a number of women of the lower classes from the different provinces of France—with no refinement, with a mere shred of education, and with but small claim to what an English eye would regard as beauty—but compensating for lack of knowledge, education, and refinement by a vivacity and a coquetry peculiarly French. Take these women up to Paris, tutor them as stage supernumeraries and parade before them the example of the arts of the more successful Lorettes. The rest may be imagined. From these general premisses it is not difficult to conjecture the product obtained; to conceive that manner on which *jeunes gens* dote, a manner made up of impudence and grimace; that repartee which mainly consists of a new slang hardly known two miles beyond the Madeleine: those *doubles entendres* of which perhaps memory is less the parent than instinct, and that flattery which is always coarse and always venal. It would be erroneous to say that we have here given a complete picture of the class which certain leaders of Parisian fashion wish to study. There are, in the original, traits and features which we could not describe, and which it is unnecessary for us to attempt to describe, as they are portrayed in the pages of the satirist who has immortalized the vices of the most corrupt city at its most corrupt era. Juvenal will supply what is wanting to our imperfect delineation. English ladies may read him in the vigorous paraphrases of Dryden and Gifford; while their French contemporaries may arrive at a livelier conception of what we dare not express, if only they stay till the supper crowns the festal scene of the masqued ball. If they outstay this, they will have learned a lesson the value of which we leave it for themselves to compute.

It is idle to say that curiosity of this kind is harmless because it is confined to a few. Only a few, indeed, may have contemplated the extreme step of being present at the Saturnalia of the *demi-monde*. But how many others have thought of them and talked of them? To how many leaders of society are the doings of these women the subjects of daily curiosity and daily conversation? How many patrician—or, at all events, noble—dames regular attendants at mass, arbiters of fashion, and ornaments of the Church, honour with their inquisitiveness women of whose existence, twenty years ago, no decent Frenchwoman was presumed to have any knowledge? And do these noble ladies suppose that this curiosity is disregarded by the adventuresses from Arles or Strasburg, Bordeaux or Rouen, whom successful prostitution has dowered with lace, diamonds, carriages, and opera-boxes? Do they suppose that the professed admiration of the young Sardanapali for the ex-couturieres and ballet-girls of Paris has not a more potent effect when combined with the illconcealed interest of their mothers and sisters? And what that effect is on the men in one class, and on the women in another, a very slight knowledge of human nature is sufficient to suggest. That girls of moderately good looks will contentedly continue to ply the shuttle at Lyons, or to drudge as household servants in Brittany, or to trudge home to a supperless chamber in Paris with the bare earnings of a supernumerary or a *coryphée* at a small theatre, when a mere sacrifice of chastity may enable them not only to ruin young dukes and counts, but to become the theme and admiration of duchesses and countesses, is a supposition which involves too high a belief in human virtue; and the conditions we have named are found to be fatal to the virtue of the poorer Frenchwomen. And as for the men, what must be the effect on them? Debarred from the stirring conflict of politics exiled, so to speak, from the natural arena of patriotic ambition; knowing no literature save that of novels in which courtezans are the heroines, and caring for no society but that of which courtezans are the leaders; diversifying the excitement of the hazard-table and the betting-room with the excitement of the *coulisses*; learning from their habitual associations to lose that reverence for women and that courteous attention to them which are popularly supposed to have at one time characterized the gentlemen of France—they partially redeem the degradation which they court by showing that even a mixture of vapid frivolity, sensual indulgence, and senseless extravagance is insufficient to corrupt a nation unless also the female leaders of society conspire to select for their notice and admiration those creatures for whom the law of the land would better have provided the supervision of the police and the certificate of professional prostitution. When virtuous women of birth and position rub shoulders with strumpets, protests are useless and prophecies are superfluous; for the taint which goes before destruction is already poisoning the heart of the nation.

MY EXPERIENCE IN A GREEK QUARANTINE.

(*From the Cornhill Magazine for February.*)

HAVING occasion during the past summer to go from one of the Turkish islands of the Mediterranean over to European terra-firma, I was obliged to go to Syra, the entrepot of the Levant, to take passage in the Austrian Lloyd's steamer; but as the cholera panic and the restrictions laid on the steamers from all Turkish ports had virtually stopped regular communication with Greek ports, I was obliged to borrow the yacht of an English friend who happened to be visiting us at the time. Our island had had no case of cholera, and indeed had never been visited by it; its general healthfulness was all that could be desired by the most exacting Board of Health, and as, moreover, we were fortified with English, Turkish, and Greek bills of health, I anticipated at the worst a detention of four or five days previous to being permitted to land.

We had a charming run of thirty odd hours, with just wind enough, to make a landsman love the sea, and sighting Syra in the morning, stood directly in for the port. Half mile off the mole-head we met a man-of-war's boat, the Greek blue and white stripes flying out from the stern, and received a most peremptory warning to go no nearer, fearfully shouted from a safe distance; and on learning that we were from a Turkish port, the officer ordered us off to Delos for eleven days' quarantine, declining even to look at our bill of health or hear any protest or explanations.

Those who have been at Syra may remember to the west of that port, and about ten miles away, a low, bare, and rocky island, which few people ever visit, and on which only two or three herdsmen live. On closer inspection one finds that what seemed to be one is really two islands, the larger called sometimes Rhenée, and sometimes the greater Delos, the smaller the true Delos, site of the famous temple of Appollo. In a bay on the south-eastern side of the former, the *Sylph* (I am sufficiently inexact in details as I have occasionally to pass through Syra, and don't care to have my identity discovered,) cast anchor, and the so-called lazaretto being only an insignificant collection of huts, built of rough boards, I elected to perform quarantine on board, even at the cost of detaining the *Sylph* longer than her owner had calculated In fact the bare, dry, even burnt look of the island, without a shrub, a spring, or a living thing on it except a few guardians and some luckless passengers of an English steamer which had preceded us by a few days, gave small hope of being able to pass eleven days of idleness endurably, in the heat of midsummer, where the sun is as fervent as on the south side of a Greek island. The steamer was from Alexandria, with over two hundred passengers on board, mostly Syriotes and other Greeks flying from the cholera, then in the beginning of its fury at that city; therefore they were most naturally put into quarantine. Their term was fourteen days I believe, of which nearly a week had passed without any symptoms of sickness of any kind. We were near enough to hail across to her on still days and hear the complaints of the captain roared at sympathetic ears in good broad English, and witness by eye and ear the facts I am about to narrate, which I challenge the most patriotic and mendacious inhabitant of Syra to contradict.

The captain of the steamer having, like myself, only calculated on a few days' observation, had provided himself with sufficient stores for the time for his few cabin passengers, the great bulk of those on board being deck passengers, who provide themselves with food for the voyage. These had been exhausted soon after their arrival at quarantine; and the captain, praying in vain for supplies from the authorities of Syra, began to furnish his ship's supplies; for it was impossible, as he said, to see the poor people starve. But these supplies, abundant for his proper ends, would go but a little way in feeding that hungry multitude, and were threatened with exhaustion before the townspeople should awaken their Christianity from its sleep of, I imagine, about seventeen centuries. The captain appealed in vain to them to save their countrymen from starvation, They were not bound, they said, to provide food for people because they found them in quarantine. So the captain gave out all his stores, little by little, and shouted across to me to know if I had any to spare. The *Sylph* carried a crew of twelve men, and we naturally had two or three barrels of hard bread and salt beef stowed away for emergencies; and though what we could give them, with proper regard to our own needs, could be little more than a few hours' respite from starvation, it was impossible to withhold it.

The captain was an incarnate protest, a deck-walking imprecation on the miserly authorities of Syra. The people in his ship were not his own countrymen but Greeks; he was under no obligation to provide a mouthful for one of them; they had no money to buy, and he had no authority to buy for them except from his own funds—to have done which he must have been a Roman prince or an English banker. So he wrote, and begged, and protested. He wrote to the English consul, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Lloyd stormed at the nomarch and demarch by turns in vain. The Syriotes would not send, and the consul could not—save a little for the captain and crew; and provisions were not only not supplied by the board of health, but permission to carry them off was denied those who would have taken them—so great was the panic at the idea of communication with the ship. Mr. Lloyd succeeded now and then in sending a small supply by the *guarda-costa*, and they bought now and then a kid of the herdsmen on the "clean" part of the island, at exorbitant rates, But they, too, finally refused to communicate; and then the captain wrote to the consul—I saw the letter afterwards—"For three days my men have had no bread, and two of them have gone raving mad." Amongest the cabin-passengers was a Frenchwomen, pregnant and near her confinement; for her the captain begged for a doctor or nurse in vain—none would venture; and when the time was come the poor mother had only the kindly care of the captain and her fellow-passengers, among whom was no woman or person competent to care for her. Fortunately, she passed through her trial safely.

In the meanwhile, Mr. Lloyd kept up his protests and remonstrances to people and government—protested against the inhumanity and the illegality of the whole thing—begged for relief to deaf ears: "Better," they said, "that a few should suffer, than that forty thousand should incur the peril of cholera. To allow people to carry provisions to the island was to run danger of communication with contagion." The only reply of any significance that Mr. Lloyd got was a threat of burning his house over his head if he persited in attempting to bring cholera into Syra.

We, knowing nothing of this little turmoil, lay quietly under the intense sun waiting the lapse of time. The Greeks on the steamer might starve, but we were perhaps thankful that they were only Greeks; *we* should wear through well enough, and then be free. Mr. Lloyd finally wrote to Athens; the government at Athens ordered an examination; and then the demos, under compulsion, voted meagre supplies to their famished countrymen.

But our fates were merciless. A few days, very few, before the steamer's time had expired, a ship arrived from Alexandria which actually had the cholera on board! Twenty or more had died and were thrown overboard on the voyage, as we afterwards learned, and several more were sick. As she came into the quarantine anchoring-ground and cast anchor, she dragged some distance, and seemed in a fair way to drift against the armed cutter which was doing duty as *guarda-costa* and *capo-guardiano*. The brave fellow—(I hope he wasn't a sailor)—ran out his guns, and prepared to sink the ship and all on board, lest she should come into contact with him. That scene is one I shall never forget and hardly ever forgive: the huddled passengers driven on deck by the pestilence and heat, and doubtless, already in a frenzy of fear from the perils within, found themselves met on the threshold of deliverance from their awful fellow-voyager by the open mouths of Greek carronades. Women shrieked and men howled with fright; all prayed, supplicating the gods and the captain; the *guarda-costa* people were in a worse panic, if possible,—shouted orders and counter-orders, ran out a gun and ran it in again, threatened, prayed and cursed, as though doom was on them. This horror of the cholera seemed to have become a madness in the Greek mind. Our sailors gave the wretches the benefit of much good and strong English, which I fear was sadly wasted, and would have been equally so had it been equally good Greek; but I noticed that our *guardiano* was stricken with fear at the bare idea of the vicinity of the infected ship. What the extent of the contagion was, we knew not of course, but the hurrying and trepidation of the people on board, and in the boat which came alongside, made it evident that something unusual was going on. The boat lay far off, and the officers shouted very loudly; and we heard afterwards from the quarantine-boat that there were four or five dead of cholera on board, whom they wanted to send on shore to be buried, but this was refused as dangerous! then to be permitted to sink them in the sea—this was still less to be allowed. They begged for a doctor—no one would go: *guardiani* even would not go on board, for any compensation, and they rowed away, leaving her to her fate. We shortly after received an intimation that by reason of this new arrival, all ships in quarantine at that time must stay fourteen days more!

My own wrath at Greek inhumanity had been already so largely excited that I could get no angrier at this new tyranny—in fact, I thought more of the steamer and its already half-starved and, even, in some cases, dying people, than of myself; and if I had had the pestilence in the hollow of my hand, I should, I fear, have visited Syra as Egypt never was visited. But the most appalling thought was of that luckless ship with Death holding revel on her, and the living bound to the dead.

Here was the ship of the ancient mariner, in sooth—anchored only, but with anchors almost useless on that tranquil sea, the fiery sun above, and the glassy water below, and nothing to break that awful monotony but the merciless quarantine-boat coming to ask and refuse. We could see the people on the ship gather on the forecastle and in the rigging, looking out to the land, which, brown and dry as it was, was to them a refuge. The second and the third day came, and the dead multiplied, until ten or a dozen corpses were on board. Still no physician, no landing, no burial even; and the plague-stricken ship and its dying cargo lay still under the August sun. The third day the crew received permission to put the bodies overboard, tied with ropes, that they might not drift away and carry to some accursed Greek community the plague it merited. I may be unjust, but those days have made me detest and abhor the very name of Syra and its people. We saw the dead lowered overboard, one by one, and with glasses could see them floating alongside, horrible to sight and fancy.

I am only dealing with facts,—facts which will be confirmed by the testimony of many who passed those broiling August days in that quarantine. No physician could be found in Syra who had humanity enough to hear the cry of that suffering company, or venture on the plague-stricken ship. They did finally get permission to bury the dead, all but one mother and child, who drifted loose, and was cast on some unknown shore or fed the fishes, and finally a Danish physician came, a volunteer from—I regret to say I know not where, nor even do I know his name. I did not think then to enable myself to render him the honour he deserves; and finally the sick were landed. There had been a hundred and forty passengers on board when the ship left Alexandria, and there were over a hundred when she came to quarantine—the untouched remaining on board until they were attacked in their turn, and were carried ashore to die. Their provisions, too, were failing, and at last starvation came to help the pestilence.

I sought distraction and past time amongst sailors, of whom two had attracted my attention during the run over. One of them I judged to be an American at first sight, the incarnation of "go-a-head" and nervous energy. I had seen him at the wheel the first day out, as I sat aft taking my fruit after dinner, and tempted him to affability by a huge slice of melon, which he ate without ever taking his eye for more than an instant from the course of the yacht. The next day they were apples that broke the silence; when, abruptly turning round to me, he asked if I was a freemason. He was, and evidently did not understand how one could treat a sailor with courtesy or kindness without some such motive as that mystic brotherhood is supposed to furnish. He wore a black wide-awake crowded close down to his eyes, which looked sharp out from under black, clear-drawn eyebrows. His nose was prominent, pointed, and straight, and his mouth full of decision; lips close-pressed, and chin small and slightly retreating. He carried his head habitually a little forward, as if on the lookout, and reminded me in his *ensemble* more of a clipper than anything I ever saw in flesh. He was taciturn, however, and absolutely refused to talk of himself. The other, who responded to the name of Bill, was certainly one of the best examples of the English sailor I have ever met,—robust, thick-set, with large brain and full beard, a frank blue eye, and an off-hand manner familiar to all who permitted it, but respectful to the highest degree, and speaking the English of a man who had had some education. In the first days of our imprisonment he had surprised me not a little by offering to lend me some old numbers of reviews and magazines, written on the margins of which I found some shrewd comments, and with some bits of drawing. I am not going to write his story, and shall not repeat what I learned of a life ruined by an uncontrollable spirit of adventure and unimproved opportunities; I have only to do with him now as he wove himself into the web of our quarantine life.

It was from Bill that I learned what I first knew of Aleck; that he was, as I had supposed, an American, had been in the Confederate service, and had even served on the *Alabama*. After finding out so much, I tried hard to make him talk about himself, but in vain. He was respectful, but not communicative on any subject, and least so on himself. But the new excitement of the cholera-ship and its horrors made a certain difference. I certainly felt more like getting near my fellow-men, and they, and especially Aleck, were more oblivious of the difference between them and me. The immediate cause of the breaking of the ice was the sight of a poor woman standing on the poop of the cholera-ship as she drifted towards us from her anchorage, before a slight easterly air, that brought the woman's voice down to us in supplications which we could from time to time partially distinguish, and which were for bread, bread, bread! We could see others on board climbing on the bulwarks, standing on the poop or forecastle, according to the end of the ship which drifted nearest us; but we could hear no other voice, though we doubted not that many were joined with hers. Beside her we saw, later, another female figure, whom, by the aid of the glass, I believed I could make out to be her daughter. The latter made no sound that we could hear, but sat mutely or stood with her arm around the other, while ever and anon we heard that heartrending cry, "*Psomé! psomé!* (bread! bread!)" At sunset that day we were all together on the forecastle, better friends through our common pity. We proposed to our taciturn *guardiano* to send some bread on board the ship, but he absolutely refused to lend himself to any such risk of contagion, and forbade any attempt to communicate either with the ship or the shore where the sick were; and to tell the truth, it was not pleasant to contemplate the chances of being put in quarantine for an additional indefinite term, for having, even in a kindly work, come in real or fancied contact with the disease. But as the authority of the *guardiano* was absolute, we could do nothing in the matter openly, though it was determined in council by us three to do something in some way, if relief was not brought soon.

(*To be Continued.*)

ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF THE GERM OF CHOLERA MORBUS.—The Countess of Castelnau has forwarded a letter to the French Academy of Sciences, in which she maintains that she has discovered the animalcule which constitutes the true germ of cholera morbus. It is described as a "winged leech," of exceedingly microscopic dimensions, produced in marshy ground, and the Countess offers to submit some specimens for the inspection of the learned.

AN INNOVATION AGAINST DECORUM.—On Sunday afternoon, before dismissing the congregation, the Rev. Dr. M'Culloch, Greenock, proceeded to congratulate his people upon the improvement observable in the psalmody of the church of late, and stated that in order to obviate the inconvenience occasioned by the words of a number of doxologies now sung by the choir not being generally known to the worshippers, the congregational committee had got a number of slips printed with the words of those doxologies agreed upon to be sung in church, which they would now find in their pews. At this stage of the Doctor's remarks, a member of the congregation rose in the middle of the area of the church, and in substance said:—"Doctor, by what authority are these innovations being introduced into our church? I for one, in the presence of God and this congregation, protest against them." Having delivered himself of the above protest, the gentleman resumed his seat. The congregation, as may be imagined, became greatly excited, but the rev. Doctor proceeded with his remarks as if nothing had happened.—*Glasgow Herald.*

A SKETCH.—On the black board by the door of a London hospital there is attached by four wafers a simple announcement. Simple as it looks, it meets with very great notice, for as the students keep dropping in, some in little knots, others singly, a good many in pairs, the first thing they look at is the little sheet of paper with but few words in print, and fewer in writing upon it. "Has it begun?" "Is Mr. —— here yet?" are the constant questions addressed to the important man with the red collar on his coat of blue. This functionary is the porter, whose chief business consists in keeping order among the crowd of people in the out-patients' room and in letting up and down a wooden bar to allow them as their turn arrives access to the celebrities they have come to consult. Let us follow the students as they pass through the various passages and corridors of the building. The out-patient practice has no charm for the students to-day. The physicians are going their rounds alone; for, however often the theory may be enunciated that in rank the practice of physic takes precedence of the practice of surgery, yet the fact remains patent that a brilliant operator creates more enthusiasm than the beat physician, his testtubes, stethoscope, and microscope notwithstanding. Passing up a narrow staircase, we find ourselves at the top of a tier of steps, at the bottom of which is the room proper. The bright rays of the sun pass through the ample skylight, and discover a densely-packed mass of people filling the round gallery. We are in the operating theatre of the hospital. Around us we see, let into the walls, medallions of the great surgeons of old times—the apostles of the art, whose names are held in veneration by their clever, eager followers of to-day. Here and there among the students we have pale-faced, anxious looking men, who have called in during their round of so-called "general practice." They have come to see their former master operate,—the surgeon who is at the pinnacle of the profession and who has earned fame, wealth, and now a title, by his talents, and who has been the instrument in God's hands of alleviating much human suffering and distress. In the area of the theatre there are signs of the approaching operation. There is the peculiar table that can extend and fold in all directions, with its straps and appendages. There are the cans of hot and cold water, the basins, the sponges, and many other things. The surgical dressers flit about, anxious that nothing shall be forgotten, and the house surgeon, with ligatures ready in the button-hole of his coat, is examining for the last time the glittering array of knives and other instruments preserved in a case as delicately lined as a lady's jewel-box. By degrees the minor luminaries of the medical and surgical staff of the hospital arrive, and the students ranged above, so noisy at their college in awarding approval to their favourite teachers, only show here by a half-stifled buzz their recognition. At last the lion of the hour arrives, a strong, stalwart man, placid cool, and smiling, the least anxious of the whole assembly. A smothered roar of approbation meets him as he lifts his eyes and nods to the assembled crowd. A gesture of his hand checks any unseemly noise, for now the patient is being carried in and laid tenderly on the cushioned table. The latter gives a sharp, half-frightened glance above at the dense mass of hushed, eager and expectant students. The time has at last arrived which has been in his thought for days and weeks—aye, may be months. It is a moment of agony for the poor man, in spite of all the care and kindness shown him. The great surgeon wispers in his ear and pats his shoulder kindly. The patient grasps the hand of his friend, and instantly another medical man fits the apparatus for the inhalation of chloroform. In a little he is wandering in his talk, he gesticulates with his hands, but soon he drops off like a sleeping child. Quietly turning up his cuffs and giving a scrutinizing glance through the gleaming instruments spread on the white-clothing tray, the surgeon turns to the diseased limb. There is a dead stillness throughout the theatre as with steady hand the operator cooly and rapidly proceeds. His knife is crimson now, and the warm red blood wells up and spirts around. The saw is quickly used, and a few more dexterous movements with the knife perfect the operation. All the pumping arteries are caught and tied, and the parts are skilfully adjusted. Then the still unconscious patient is carried off to awake in his bed and find himself surrounded by all that skill, ingenuity, and wealth can bring to bear for suffering man. The surgeon has done his best within his limit; the issue rests wite God; for, "Except the Lord build the house, the labour in vain that build it."—*Medical Mirror.*

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BANKS.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.

Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 3 do. 2s. 0½d. „
„ 2 do. 2s. 0⅜d. „
„ 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. „
„ On demand do. 2s. 0d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight .. .. at 2s. 0d per Rupee.
4 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11⅞d.
3 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11¾d
2 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11¾d
1 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11⅝d.
On demand .. .. .. at 1s. 11½d.

DEPOSITS
Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts.......... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.
The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March* 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of 20th July* 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE Co. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight ...... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0¾d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
2 do. do. .. 2s. 0⅜d.
1 month's do. ... 2s. 0¼d.
Demand on Bank of England ... 2s.
On Ireland and Scotland... 1s. 11⅞d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... ... 3 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ ... ... 5 „ „
„ „ 12 „ ... ... 6 „ „

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.
Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 .... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. .... 2s. 1d. „
„ 3 do. .... 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 2 do. .... 2s. 0½d. „
„ 1 do. .... 2s. 0½d. „
On demand .... 2s. 0¼d. „
On Scotland do. ...} 2s. 0½d. „
On Ireland do. ...}
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 2s. 0½d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
„ „ 3 „ ... 4 „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 14th February 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1⅛d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 1d. „
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0 13/16d. „
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0⅝d. „
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 0 7/16d. „
On Demand (Head Office)........... at 2s. 0¼d. „

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 28th February 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.
Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee,
Do. „ at 3 „ at 2s. 0¾d. „
Do. „ Demand .... }
Do. Scotland „ .... } 2s. 0½d.
Do. Ireland „ .... }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. „

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.
The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand .... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight .... 3 „ „
Do. 6 „ .... 4 „ „
Do. 12 „ .... 5 „ „

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 15th February 1866.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

બામબે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આશોશીએશન,
લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.
OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.
Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 *Shares of Rupees* 200 *each, with power to increase to Rs.* 5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.
The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.
The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 do. 4 do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 4th February 1865.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,909,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight........................ 2s. 1d. per rupee.
3 do. do. .... 2s. 0¾d. „
2 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d. „
1 do. do. .... 2s. 0¼d. „
Demand. .... 2s. 0d. „

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.
For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ „ 6 „ „
12 „ „ „ 8 „ „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.
The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ⅛ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
Bombay, 15th February 1866.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Two Millions Sterling in 200,000 *shares of Ten Pounds each.*
Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.

Board of Directors.
George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantrey House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq., (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street.
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Schoales, Esq., Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.

Local Committee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.
Bankers.
London.—The Union Bank of London.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negociate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c., and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 rupees unless by special agreement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ „ „ 5 „ „
„ 12 „ „ „ 6 „ „

If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.

Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.

COMMISSION.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or sale of Securities ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours.......10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 16th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, *and VII. of* 1860 *of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.
The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATON (LIMITED).

Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 400 each.
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.
Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.

Deposits.
Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—
For 3 months........................ 5 per cent.
„ 6 „ .... 6 „ „
„ 9 „ .... 7 „ „
„ 12 „ .... 8 „ „
And for longer periods according to special agreement.

LOANS.
The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.

EXCHANGE.
The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veraval, Mangrole and Rajkote.

COMMISSION.
The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c, for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ¼ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.

A *Credit Industrial* Department will be opened shortly.

Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. *Capital—£1,000,000 (one million sterling), in 40,000 Shares of £25 each.*

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)
HEAD OFFICE.—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight ... ... at 2s. 1d. per rupee.
4 „ .. .. 2s. 0¾d. „
3 „ ... ... 2s. 0½d. „
2 „ ... ... 2s. 0⅜d. „
1 „ ... ... 2s. 0¼d. „
On Demand 2s. 0d. „

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn for only on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.

J. BEATTIE, Agent.
Bombay, 19th February 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસથાંન ચાંઈના જેપાંન
(લીમીટેડ).
धी ब्यांक अफ हीन्दुसटान, चना, यड ज्यापान
(लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.
Called up..£1,000,000
Paid up 861,000
Reserve Fund.................................... 103,000
Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 30 Frederick street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.
LONDON.........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank, (established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER..The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.......The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.......The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bill payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઈંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઈના
બેંક (લીમીટેડ).
धि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन यंड
चाइना ब्यांक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 *Shares of* 200 *Rupees each.*
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
Capital—Fully Paid up.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London at current rates: The following are the rates of the day:—
6 months' sight ... 1s. 11¾d.
5 „ ... 1s. 11⅝d.
4 „ ... 1s. 11½d.
3 „ ... 1s. 11⅜d.
2 „ ... 1s. 11¼d.
1 „ ... 1s. 11⅛d.
Demand .. 1s. 11d.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on Calcutta and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank are in course of being established.

DEPOSITS.
Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 „ ... 5 „
16 „ ... 6 „
„ ... 8 „

COMMISSION.
The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th April 1865.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London .... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
„ 4 „ 2s. 0⅝d. „
„ 3 „ 2s. 0½d. „
„ 1 „ 2s. 0⅜d. „
„ on Demand 2s. 0¼d. „
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. „
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11⅞d.

INTEREST ALLOWED
On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 4 „ „
12 „ „ 6 „ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ percent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...........ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP ....£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Berradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq, of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London .... No. 12, Fenchurch Street.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Bills on London, and the following are the present rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight .... at 2s. 0d. per rupee.
3 do. .... at 1s. 11¾d.
On Demand .... at 1s. 11½d. „

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
„ 3 months' „ 4 „
„ 6 „ „ 5 „
„ 12 „ „ 7 „

On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent. or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 2nd September 1865.

Holloway's Pills.—Hereditary Debility.—Taints of the constitution allowed to pass unheeded and unpurified often develop themselves in the offspring, and cause many refractory maladies. The preventive of such sad consequences exists in these thoroughly cleansing Pills, which may be taken with safety and efficiency from the advent of the first symptom to the departure of the last trace of deranged health. The printed instructions wrapped around every box are the best and simplest guides for all sufferers in search of a remedy for recent or chronic ailments, and this medicine is admirably adapted by improving the digestion and aiding assimilation for renovating the health of the naturally delicate, and for restoring the strength of the prematurely decrepit.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of* 1857 *and VII. of* 1865 *by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) *in* 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. } The Bank of England. / The Bank of London.

Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORR, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. / Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—
Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11⅜d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11¼d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11⅛d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11d. do.
On Demand 1s. 10⅞d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „

Discounts, Loans, &c.
The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends .. : ¼ „
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ „

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, two PRINTING MACHINES—one Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HORSES FOR SALE.—Two High Caste Arab COLTS, rising 4, each ... ...Rs. 2,000
Grey Arab "SIR LAUNCELOT," winner of several Races ... ... „ 1,000
Chestnut Australian Gelding "DON JUAN" ... „ 1,000
To be seen, on giving an hour's notice, at the Veterinary and Livery Stables, or at the Mazagon Police Office.

FOR SALE.—"VERY WILD SPORTS IN THE EAST" by JINGO! With illustrations by JOVE!! Reduced price One Rupee. By post to outstations Rs. 1-2.
Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

	Rs.	
Punch's Almanac for 1866	0	4
Dicken's Our Mutual Friend. 2 vols. ...	16	8
—— All the year Round, vol. 14. July 29, to Jan. 6.	4	4
—— —— Cover for ditto	0	12
The Young Englishwoman, vol. 2. July to Dec. '65. With a volume of patterns	5	0
Cover for Chambers's Journal, vol. for 1865 ...	1	0
—— The Queen and Lady's News. July-Dec. '65.	2	8
Plays:—Dumb Lady Cured. The Irishman in London. Alfred the Great. Little Sentinel.—Each...	0	8
Haddon's Book-keeping (Weale's series) ...	0	12
Johnson's Lives of the Poets, vols. 1 and 2...	5	4
London Journal, vol. 42. July to Dec. '65 ...	3	8
Sims on Mathematical Instruments ...	4	8
Mysteries of the Court of London. 8 vols...	40	0
Basil. By Wilkie Collins ...	2	0
Looking Round. By author of "I've been thinking"	1	8
Despatches and Letters of Lord Nelson. 7 vols. By Sir H. Nicolas. (Published at £5 10s.) ...	30	0
The Golden Casket: a treasury of tales for young people. By Mary Howitt	3	12
The Boy's Book of Ballads	3	12
A Boy's Life aboard Ship: told by himself ...	3	0
Stories of Courage and Principle. By Mrs. G. Smyth.	3	12
The Play Ground: a boy's book of games...	2	0
The Home Treasury of old Story-books ...	3	12
The Fairy Album for good little folk ...	2	12
The Marvels of Nature, or outlines of creation ...	3	0
Nurse Rockaby's easy reading and pretty pictures...	1	8
The Children's Friend. 2 vols. By Mrs. Markham...	3	0
Round Games for all parties	3	4
Aunt Pippin's Tales for Boys and Girls.—Each ...	1	8
Parlour Magic: amusing experiments, &c...	3	0
Outlines of Creation, &c. By E. Noyce ...	3	12
Quadrupeds: what they are, &c. By Capt. M. Reid.	4	8
The six grand parties;—the lion, the dog, the cat, the donkeys,—the butterflies gay, and also the monkeys	2	12
Funnily told tales and funny pictures ...	2	12
Animals: their pictures, habits, and uses...	2	12
Don Quixote for the Young	2	12
The complete and wonderful history of Cock Robin.	2	12
The Child's Album—uncoloured pictures...	2	12
—— coloured pictures ...	3	12
The Child's Famous Picture Book—uncoloured	2	12
—— —— half coloured ...	3	12
—— —— whole coloured ...	5	12
Dean's Comic Picture Scrap Book on cloth ...	3	12
Letts's Diary, No. 9. 2 days to a page...	4	8
—— No. 10. 3 ditto	3	8
—— No. 12. 3 ditto	2	4
—— No. 34. 7 ditto, interleaved blotting.	1	4
Every Man's Own Lawyer. By a Barrister. 4th edn. '65	5	0
Bulwer Lytton's Poems...	5	0
Edinburgh Review for January 1866 ...	4	8

2nd March 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just landed ex *E. P. Bouverie,*

A fashionable and neat Landau Sociable, to carry four persons inside, for one or pair of Horses, painted verdigris green, and richly with green figures, silk and cloth, with swinging holders and open back, with lamps, pole, and shaft.

This Carriage is expressly made to order for a party who parts with the same, by Silk and Sons, 8 Long Acre.

Just landed ex *Mary Stenhouse.*

A very neat and light small four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, surrounding double venetains in every direction, painted dark green, lining with Morroco Leather similar to match, with lamps and shaft, by W. and F. Thorn.

A Ditto ditto by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

A Ditto very handsome full size Miniature Brougham, with ditto, by W. and F. Thorn.

A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps, by Jones, of Southampton, expressly built to order for India.

A very handsome and new fashion small Waggonate or Landau Sociable, to make a open Carriage, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Newnhamson, patent, Bath.

A small new English-built Miniature Brougham, with surrounding double Venitians in every direction, with lamps, pole, and shaft.

A very handsome and light new Mail Phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kindless.

Just landed ex *William Ritson.*

A very handsome and neat English-built Mail Phaeton with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just landed ex *Bayard.*

One new English-built neat and light small Miniature Brougham, with circular glasses in front, spare circular sliding venetians to support circular glasses surrounding venetians and open back, with lamps, poles, and shaft, by C. Windover, Huntingdon.

A very neat and light English-built new Mail Phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

Just Landed ex *Royal Alice.*

A very neat and light fashionable handsome Cab, painted dark green, lining similar to paint, with lamps, by Hall and Sons, Long Acre.

The above Cab purposely built to order for a gentleman, but owing to his departure to up-country, it is of no use to him at present.

Just landed ex *Oriflamme.*

Two new fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaetons, made of the best workmanship and of latest improvement, with a movable driving coachbox and hind seat, with enamel apron and patent leathered dash; to it is attached a packet or bag for cards and small parcels and a small rumble seat, with lamps. A neat, commodious, and best carriage guaranteed, and is worth an inspection. Built by E. Davis, Long Acre, London.

Just landed ex *Oberon.*

3 very handsome new Malvern Dog-Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

Three very light four-wheeled Dog-Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London, and Thomson.

Just landed ex *British Nation.*

Two handsome and light Cab Buggies with and without C. spring, with lamps, by Silk and Son, Laing Melvin, Builder to the Queen.

ALSO,
Property of Gentlemen.

3 second-hand four-seated open Carriages, with and without shutters, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Peters and Sons, by E. Kesterton, and W. and F. Thorn.

A Ditto secondhand Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, with lamps, pole and shaft, by W. and F. Thorn.

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

A first-rate English-built Park Phaeton, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate second-hand English-built high-wheeled Malvern Dog-cart, with moveable umbrella and lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A few sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stages, Buggy, Dog-Cart and Carriage Harness with round and flat Reins, warranted, Plated on white Metals, by Kesterton, Thorn, and Homes, of Derby; also a few Hogg Skin Hunting Saddles, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy and Carriage Whips, a few leather Sockets for Whip Clips, large and small size Carriage Rugs, steel, pole chains and leather pole pieces, a few pairs of Buggy and Carriage lamps, &c.

ALSO,

Several others new and secondhand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room, of the undersigned.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.
Bombay, 2nd March 1866.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—
Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.
Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 250.
A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.
Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.
Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.
1st May 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agents, No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer Sullimon's, Fort.

JUST LANDED.

Two very handsome and light new Cab Buggies, with plain and worked panelled bodies, richly painted and lined, with silver lamps and furniture, built expressly for India by Hutchings and Otto, Dorchester.

1 elegant four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glass Frontage and dropping Venitians all round, with lamps, pole, and shaft, and silver furniture, by Buchanan & Co., Glasgow.

An elegant Dog-Cart, with lamps and furniture, by Starton, London.

One elegantly shaped small Mail Phaeton, with lamps, pole, shafts, and waterproof apron, by Robert Ness, senior, Aberdeen.

One handsome Cab Buggy, on C Spring, by Silk & Sons.

One very handsomely shaped Cab-body Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole and shafts, by E. Kesterton.

One light and strong open door Shigram, with lamps, pole and shafts, by Thorns.

One very elegantly shaped richly finished light Mail Phaeton, with reversible seats to back, with lamps, pole and shafts, by Henderson and Co.

An excellent Pill Box, with lamps and shafts, fit for medical men or brokers, by Wilson.

And other Carriages.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A few sets of rich highly finished silver-mounted Buggy and Carriage Harness, with round Reins, &c.

A few silver chain edged Saddle Cloths, new leather pole pieces and steel chains. To be seen at
RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY'S.
2nd March 1866.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Established 1858.
Sole Agents in Western India for
PATECK / BENOIT / COURVOISIER BROTHERS } Celebrated Gold and Silver Watches.

and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers. Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.

A beautiful selection of London made Jewellery, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired.

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND VESUVIANS.—BRYANT AND MAY, Patent Safety Match Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., prepare and pack all their manufactures specially for exportation, and warrant them suitable for all climates.

BRYANT and MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES contain no Phosphorus and light only on the Box; any quantity may be kept in stock without the slightest danger, as they are not liable to spontaneous combustion.

B. & M. give the following extracts from one or two leading English papers, referring to their Patent Special Safety Matches, which light only on the Box:—

London Times.—"Another most valuable invention is shown here in some improved 'Safety Matches' by Bryant and May. These curious Matches cannot be ignited either by friction or percussion, or in any way except by being rubbed on the side of the box in which they are contained."

Examiner.—"Incomparably the safest form of Lucifer."

Dispatch.—"The 'Special Safety Match' of Bryant and May will only ignite when rubbed on the prepared surface of the Box, and is not liable to spontaneous combustion. It is really a great invention."

Colliery Guardian.—"Bryant and May's 'Special Safety Match' comes recommended to the public on the double ground of Safety and Health, and considering the great security it offers against accidental fires, it should be used everywhere and by everybody in dwelling-houses and warehouses, by employers and employed."

BRYANT and MAY'S ROYAL WAX VESTAS, in round plaid Boxes, and in Japanned Tin Boxes of different sizes.

BRYANT and MAY'S "JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS," in strong and compact 50-gross cases, the best cheap match in the market, quality guaranteed.

BRYANT and MAY, Lucifer Match and Wax Vesta Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., pay careful and prompt attention to all Shipping orders.

BRYANT AND MAY, FAIRFIELD WORKS, BOW, LONDON, E.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMPS, SPASM, FEVER, AGUE, &c.—CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the statements of the Defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say they had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely; and mean no other than Dr. BROWNE'S.—See *Times,* July 13, 1864. Subsequently confirmed by the trade at large.—See the *Lancet,* April 8, 1865. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times, when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

EARL RUSSELL has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract from a despatch from Mr. WEBB, H.B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated September 17, 1864—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke I have saved several lives."

Affidavits from medical men from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera, stated that—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

From A. MONTGOMERY, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

Important Testimonials from numerous Medical Men accompany each Bottle.

SERIOUS RESULTS HAVE ARISEN FROM THE USE OF SPURIOUS CHLORODYNE.

CAUTION.—Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and see that his name is on the Government Stamp.

Sold only in bottles at 2s. 9*d.* and 4s. 6*d.* by all Chemists.
SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London.
Agents for Bombay—TREACHER and Co.
Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT, THOMSON, and Co.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parell Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner-Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.

Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.

NANSEE PARPIA.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., (free from adulteration,) manufactured by CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers desirous of being supplied with C. & B.'s goods, which are all of the best quality, and of a thoroughly wholesome character, should be careful to see that inferior articles are not substituted. Their genuine preparations bear their names and address upon the labels.

Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS, thus avoiding all possibility of contact with COPPER, or any other injurious metal; and they are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

Oxford Sausages, Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pates, Fresh Oysters in Tins, Salmon Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets of Soles, Bologna Sausages, Herrings a la Sardines, Soups, Meats and Vegetables in Tins, Fruits in Syrup, also in Noyeau and Brandy, Crystallized Fruits, all of which, as well as many other articles too numerous to include in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carstairs, Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste, Grimwade's Dessicated Milk, and for Masson's French Chocolate.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH, FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay, Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

			£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	....	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	....	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	....	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of.........			64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

			£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	....	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	....	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	....	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.
Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq......................Liverpool.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
Bernard Hall, Esq., ...Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.
Henry Fowler, Esq......................London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq...................Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq..................London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq.........................London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq....Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq....................Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq.......................Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq..................Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji, ...London.
William Hind, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq. ....Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq. ....London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq. ....Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq...............Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq ....Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq............London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq..........London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq. ....Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq.......Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq................Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq............Liverpool.
Actuary and General Manager.
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Secretary.
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. ....London.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company... £135,000
Accumulated Fund..................... 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of.. 3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directers,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—ESTABLISHED 1821.

Directors.
Charles Evans, Esq., Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich, President.
Edward Steward, Esq., Vice President.

George Durrant, Esq.	C.E. Tuck, Esq.
R. J. H. Harvey, Esq.	D. Dalrymple, Esq., M.D.
H. S. Patteson, Esq.	W. R. Clarke, Esq.
H. Browne, Esq.	G. E. Simpson, Esq.
W. C. Hotson, Esq.	C. J. Cockburn, Esq.

Secretary.—Sir Samuel Bignold.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Society, are now prepared to take Fire risks at the current rates of premium.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for the Society.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs. 20,00,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.

Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.

G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1864.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.
Lyttleton H. Bayley, Esq., Barrister at Law.
Medical Officer.
Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Acting Secretary.—G. Lucas Kemp, Esq.
AGENTS.—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	3
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
55	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
55	31	32	33	33	36	37	37	37
35	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
45	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
G. LUCAS KEMP, Acting Secretary.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 1st February, 1866.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
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LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

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Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras............Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta .... „ MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong .... „ DENT & Co.
Shanghai .... „ DENT & Co.
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For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church Gate Street.—Owing to the Holee Holidays, Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. have postponed their weekly Auction Sale, to TUESDAY next, the 6th proximo, when they will submit to Public Auction:—
6 Cases Glass Tumblers.
200 Dozen Decanters (Flowered).
20 „ Do. (Plain).
20 „ Wine Glasses.
1,300 Sail Needles.

And a quantity of handsome Household Blackwood Furniture, consisting of beautifully Carved Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Dining Tables, Blackwood Cupboards with and without glass-doors, Iron reclining Chairs, sewing Chairs, Couches, Sofas, Chairs with and without Arms, Bengal Cots, &c., &c.

ON COMMISSION.

One excellent Cottage Piano, with all the additions necessary to an article of the description, fitted for the East Indies, by Sprague, of Finsbury, London.

By the same maker as the above, one handsome Cottage Piano with all the latest improvements.

One Mahogany square Piano Forte, by Messrs. Ivory and Prangly, sole makers of the Patent Grand Lever Key.

One Palanquin.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th inst., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c., &c.
16 Pieces Woollen Cloth.
7 cases T. R. Sarries.
10 „ Grey Dhotties.
3 „ assorted Toys.
10 „ White Longcloth.
2 „ Alabaster Vases.
1 „ Pictures in gilt frames.
4 „ Union Cloth.
1 „ Saddles.
1 „ Bridles.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 6th March 1866.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.
Any other Carriages or Horses offering

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SHIGRAM AND HORSE, &c., AT POONA. (BUND ROAD, CIVIL LINES.)

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to public auction at his residence, No. 2, Hon'ble Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee's Bungalows, Bund Road, Civil Lines, Poona, the handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c., of GEORGE CRAIG, Esquire; the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dessert and Dinner Services, best Plated Dish Covers, Soup-Tureen, Hotwater, Curry Dishes, Liqueur, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Stands, Salvers, Tea Kettle, Tea and Coffee Pots, Cutlery, handsomely carved Open-worked Blackwood Furniture, such as Conversation Couches, Circular, Dining, Sofa, Writing, Dressing, and Washing Tables, Presses, Sideboard, Chiffoniers, Chairs covered with Damask, Screens, Teapoys, Tea-Caddy, Book-case, Chests of Drawers, Wardrobes, Cheval Glass, Rocking Horse, a square Piano by Broadwood, Music Chair, a repeating Palanqueen Clock, Pictures, Velvet Pile Carpets, Table Ornaments, Vases, a double light hanging Argand Lamp, with Drops, single hanging and Table Ditto, two large Bedsteads, Camp Cots, a large Blackwood Screen in 12 pieces, Books, Coir Matting, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c., &c.

At 1 P. M. (if not previously sold), a Shigram, with Chesnut Horse and Harness complete.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, &c., AT THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COLABA.

On THURSDAY next, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the Electric Telegraph Office, Colaba, the neat Queen's Ware, &c., of Henry Wickham, Esq. The same comprises a set of Cut Glass Ware, Quart, Pint and Claret Decanters, Ice Plates, Dishes, a handsome Pink and Gold Dinner set for 12, White and Gilt Tea and a handsome Dessert Sets, a set of 5 best Plated Dish Covers, and Hot-water Curry-dishes, Cruet, Egg, Pickle and Liqueur Frames, Salvers, Tea set, Butter Pot, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, a set of Spoons and Forks, Table Cutlery, and Lamps, handsomely carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Pier, Sofa, Card, Writing, Dining, Dressing and Washing Tables, Chiffoniers, Conversation, Half Backed, and Reclining Couches, Easy, Predieu, Dining, and Drawing Chairs, Tea-poys, Whatnots, Open Carved Partition and Folding Screens, Sideboard, four-post Bedstead, Camp and Children's Cots, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Gown Stand, Toilet Glasses, Chest of Drawers, a Mahogany Square Pianoforte by Broadwood, Hanging Argand Lamps, Carpets, Pictures, Table Ornaments, Copper Cooking Utensils and dispense articles, Books, &c. &c.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF NEAT AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On FRIDAY next, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the residence of Surgeon Major Miller, Presidency Surgeon, at Malabar Hill, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c. &c., of Surgeon Major Miller, Presidency Surgeon, and Captain Nasmyth, R. E., proceeding to Europe. The same comprises rich Cut Glass Ware, handsome Green Flowered and Gilt Dinner Set, Tea and Dessert Services, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Pier, Writing, Camp and other Tables, Conversation Couches, Easy, Rocking, Predieu, and Drawing-room Chairs, Corner Whatnots, Sideboard, Teapoys, large and small Camp Cots, Presses, Chest of Drawers, Shower Bath, a Plated four light Hanging Argand Lamp, with drops, Single ditto, Screens, Copper Cooking Utensils, dispense articles, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

An excellent English-built Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glass fronts and spare glasses, by "Thomas Startin," with handsome fast trotting Fleabitten Grey Horse and plated harness. A first-rate English-built Mail Phaeton, by "Jones" of Southampton. An English-built Circular-fronted Miniature Brougham. A handsome Cab. A Curricle with pole and bar, with a set of brass mounted double harness. A set of best plated mounted new double harness, also a set of second-hand ditto, 2 sets of single ditto, a hunting Saddle, a pair of Bull Terriers, &c. &c.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view from TO-MORROW.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

The yacht *Challenge,* the property of the late Spencer Compton, Esquire. For particulars and price, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A quantity of Agricultural Instruments, to be sold cheap to close account, consisting of Noiseless Winnowers, Patent Screens, &c.

One Sociable, with a pair of Grey Arab Horses and Harness complete. To be seen on three hours' notice.

FOR SALE.—A first rate upper-storied House at Poona, only recently finished. For further particulars apply to
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 5th March 1866.

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